Louisville Evening Express.

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THE CITY.

THIS EVENING'S NEWS.

MILFORD, OR "THE POINT."

Its Past and Present—Its Future—The Proposed Levee Improvement.

The precise period is not known when the first building was erected in that suburb of the city, north of Beargrass creek, popularly called "the point"—but the date reaches far back towards the early years of the present century.

In those early days Willow Bar, or the Tow Head, was unknown; and Beargrass creek (old channel) was a large, swiftly flowing stream of clear water, as far west as Clay street. At this point, or thereabout, the back-water from the river was felt, except in time of high-tide, when, of course, the river pushed its waters far her to the east. From Clay street, west, to the mouth of the creek, which was then almost opposite the foot of Fourth street, the channel was wide and deep, affording an excellent harbor, which was almost constantly filled with coalboats and lumber rafts.

East of Clay street, the Point was at an early day selected as the best possible site for saw-mills and boat-yards, and as the commerce of the river grew constantly from year to year, as the pioneer boat-builders were noted for their skill in getting up the best crafts on the river, work [illegible] them. The number of workmen was increased; the yards increased in number, and a large settlement of active, intelligent mechanics grew up—a village was laid off into streets and alleys, on a regular plan, from Adams street [illegible] what is now known as the "cut-off." This district embraced nearly all the high lands in that region—at any rate, the best of them—and the street running along the river shore, back on the second bank, now known as Fulton street, was rapidly built up with good substantial brick and frame residences—some of them for that day being really elegant; and the front [illegible] Milford presented, to the eye of the traveler on the river, a more pleasing appearance than Water street in the city did. The south side of that street was built with care, but the buildings were not crowded together, each having its front or side yard, or both; the footway in front lined with young trees, [illegible] of the forest, many of them still standing. The outlook upon the river was a pleasant one, the location such that, while Six-mile Island was plainly in view on the east, the crescent [illegible] of the river on the west brought into [illegible] the young "city of the falls"—[illegible] "falls" [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] fall off in elevation, and [illegible] to Shelby street, the river front [illegible] was a grand work-shop. [illegible] many saw-mills, and a number of lumber-yards were established; and the people of the [illegible] city present [illegible] of such [illegible], with hundreds of [illegible] mill hands and teamsters. [illegible] three years ago, when the writer [illegible] village, it was still a lively place. [illegible] to that day its destination [illegible] place of residence had proven false. [illegible] of 1832 [illegible] the entire village [illegible] water [illegible] its most elevated points [illegible] unexplained flow and [illegible] began to form [illegible] the foot of Adams street. At first this bar [illegible] very low water; then it [illegible] year—it could be seen gath[illegible] showing [illegible] the water east and west, [illegible] north and south [illegible]. As the years rolled [illegible] deposited [illegible] down from [illegible], the bar [illegible] vegetation. [illegible] of this bar not [illegible] from the shore, and [illegible] growth, the boat-yards were greatly injured, for their river-front was cut off and the launch-way for boats sadly [illegible]; still the island grew [illegible] was covered with young cottonwood trees; these have continued to grow [illegible] island [illegible] have become huge, and the area of the island has expanded until now, if the trees were cleared away, it would present, at a moderate stage of water, a habitable, cultivatable area of 2[illegible] feet in length by 100 average width, giving about six acres. The channel between the island and the shore has filled in until it is not over 150 [illegible] wide, and has [illegible] low [illegible] as a harbor for [illegible].

[illegible] became discouraged, and [illegible] other [illegible] his business [illegible] elsewhere, and the [illegible] homes [illegible], in numbers, were [illegible] river places, to stray sojourners [illegible]. When its boat building was taken away [illegible] into a decline. It is still the [illegible] terminus, whose saws are kept [illegible] the run. These mills, [illegible] of [illegible] street, give Milford [illegible] life [illegible] its limits, except [illegible]

Milford [illegible] village of not less than two thousand to twenty hundred [illegible] inhabitants; now its number [illegible] twelve hundred. [illegible] years it has advanced [illegible] to which it had fallen [illegible] energy to [illegible] twenty-five or thirty years ago. [illegible] '32 [illegible] '2, '47, &c., &c. [illegible] Milford can ever come [illegible] assistance from [illegible] has never quite given [illegible] hope [illegible] on a few years [illegible] drawing [illegible] hands [illegible] the mud. [illegible] very little [illegible] good work to do [illegible] cost of some [illegible] through the [illegible] Fourth [illegible] to Fulton [illegible] the street has never been paved [illegible] and connection with the city, above [illegible] Adams [illegible] Washington street [illegible]. When paved this street will [illegible] avenue for all the travel [illegible] river road to and from [illegible] part of Jefferson and adjoining [illegible] county. To increase the facilities [illegible] trade and traffic which this road [illegible] new [illegible] bridge over the "[illegible]" at Van Buren street [illegible] in a few months. The [illegible] will be compelled to continue and extend [illegible] in that direction, not only [illegible] growing trade, but to save [illegible] the amounts already spent. But [illegible] not simply as a corporation that the city is moving to the assistance of Milford; [illegible] that way as a community. Improvements are beginning to spring up in what has been hitherto the most unpromising section. McClean's planing mill has for several years been adding largely to the business of West Milford. The Champion [illegible] mill, perhaps the finest in all the West, has in the [illegible] years added still more. The Kentucky rolling mill, just erected adjoining the planing mill, on Clay street, will no doubt add many to its population, while the Mammoth Pipe works of Dennis Long & [illegible] soon to be put in operation will add still other hundreds. Given the city, to her corporate capacity, has [illegible] to the advantage of the locality by building, at heavy expense, a large gravel [illegible] [illegible] for a line of [illegible] between Jeffersonville and the eastern end of the city [illegible] improvement [illegible] the Champion [illegible].

But more than all that has been [illegible] on a [illegible] to build a levee from the cut-off westward, along the river front, so as to [illegible] Milford, through [illegible] length of about two miles—from First street to the cut-off—from all possible future overflows, unless there should come a greater than that of 1832. To this end she made application to the Legislature, nearly a year ago, and that body promptly granted the application, giving her authority to construct such a levee—and to pay for the same, to issue her bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. How far that amount of money will go in doing the work, and doing it properly, only an engineer can tell. And now, after the lapse of nearly a year, the people of Milford are looking to the City Council with great earnestness for the beginning of the work. The earth for this levee can be cheaply and readily obtained from the hills east of the city, and brought to the locality in boats at moderate rates, and this part of the work can be done in a few months. When shall it be commenced? Milford is agitating this question, let her continue to agitate till the work is completed.

Caught in the Act.

A gentleman from the country was in at the store of J. B. Deen, corner Twelfth and Market, picking furniture, and while there a stranger entered apparently to some extent intoxicated. He had dropped in, he said, to see if he couldn't sell his little bell—drawing a small one from his pocket—he was in want of some money. The gentleman from the country had made a small purchase, and in paying for it, drew a large roll of bills from his pocket. Payment made he replaced them, and stood talking; stranger going towards him was very drunk, so that he could scarcely stand on his feet, but kept babbling up about the want of money. But he was not quite sharp enough, for he was caught with his hand about half way in the pocket which contained the roll of bills. Mrs. Deen, who was present, sent for an officer. Needy and Black arrested the [illegible] and locked him up. On arrival at the station he was perfectly sober. Gave his name as Geo. Norton; afterwards changed it to Lewis Harker. He is believed to be one of the parties who broke into Mr. Hagan's residence. The case will probably not be tried for a week, as the principal witness lives some miles from the city, and will not be in town again for some days.

OUR BANKS.

Returns for October, 1869.

The following are the returns of the banks and banking-houses in this city as made by E. Needham, Esq., Assessor of this district:

Name of Bank.	Capital.	Deposits.	Tax.
Bank of Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

IN EXISTENCE.

[illegible]

A Runaway

About two weeks ago John Connelly, a boy of some sixteen years, arrived in this city from Nashville. A day or two since, information was received from his father asking that he be arrested, and Officer Meagher, finding him, locked him up in the Fifteenth-street station. He says he is tired of staying there: that he has been there a week; that he came up here to visit an uncle; that he supposes his father and mother know where he is; that when at home he sold papers for a living; that he was about to leave town with his uncle on a boat. But his story don't go down with the police. He spends his time walking up and down his cell whistling; don't seem at all discouraged, but is very anxious to get out of that dark and lonesome place.

False Pretenses.

Constables Ed. Meglemery and Jno. D. Rutledge, on a felony warrant, arrested Julius Boneck, and had him before Justices Matlack and Cum[illegible] for trial. It appears that he had obtained from G. W. Everhart a job of work for his employer amounting to $10, and agreed to take the pay in [illegible], &c. This he did. But his employer [illegible] refusing to acknowledge the [illegible] had made with Everhart, [illegible] to pay the money. The [illegible] was [illegible]. On a first hearing of the case, he was held to bail in $100 [illegible].

In a Terrible Condition

[illegible]

Dr. O'Leary

The lecture of [illegible] the Best of [illegible], was [illegible] the interest of the [illegible] style, showing [illegible] views, [illegible] which govern society [illegible] injury. The [illegible] charts, &c., in [illegible] illustration [illegible]. The doctor is a pleasant [illegible] manner, throws an interest [illegible] the theme.

Another Burglary.

[illegible] burglars entered the residence of Mr. Hagan, or Hegan, on Chestnut street, above Eleventh, [illegible] dwelling of J. R. [illegible], Esq., Commonwealth's Attorney, and that of Mr. Low, adjoining. From Mr. Hagan's a fine, large silver pitcher was taken, and from Mr. Low's a fancy box, which the burglars [illegible] supposed was filled with jewelry. The [illegible] is that the three houses were [illegible] by the same parties.

The Opera House.

[illegible] nights' [illegible] crowded houses, last night, in spite of the inclement weather, [illegible] as on previous occasions all were [illegible] so last night the delight knew no bounds. To-night we have a change in the programme—the performance will begin with the [illegible] "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing," to be followed by the burlesque of "La Somnambula."

Buffalo Robe Gone

A night or two since Dr. Pope, while calling on a patient, left in his buggy at the door a fine buffalo robe, worth some thirty dollars. On returning to his buggy the robe had very mysteriously disappeared. It is dangerous this cold weather to leave such comfortable wrappings in exposed [illegible].

Received His Commission.

E. Rumsey Wing, Esq., appointed by General Grant as Minister to Ecuador, has just received his commission from the Secretary of State, and will, at the earliest possible moment, proceed to Washington City for his instructions.

Important

Buy a ticket to Golladay's Twenty-ninth Gift Enterprise, which takes place at Bowling Green November 22d. Tickets for sale until 8 o'clock P. M. Monday, at W. Scott Glore's book store, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

[illegible] There are 20,000 miles of telegraph in France. At the time of the *coup d'état* there were less than [illegible],000.

[illegible] The subjugation of Paraguay, which is not quite complete, has cost the allies $[illegible]-440,000 and 159,840 men.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1869.

Fred Wahl, surrendered by his surety, was permitted to give his own bond in $300 for six months from Sept. 22.

Geo. Norton alias Harker, suspected felon, continued to Monday for the Commonwealth; held in $1,000 to appear; committed.

Thos. Mc[illegible] and Thos. Ge[illegible], for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; heard and discharged.

Jennie Morgan, stealing $15 from J. T. Berry; continued to Monday and held in $[illegible]00 to appear.

Wm. Brown, stealing clothing worth more than $4 from Mary S[illegible]; held in $300 to appear.

Daniel Wise, stealing property worth more than $4 from C. P. Morgan; continued to Tuesday and held in $300 to appear.

Joseph Steltz and Thos. Mahoney, stealing conference worth less than $4 from C. Faughnan; held in $100 to answer.

[illegible] and Geo. Lock were ordered to be discharged from the work-house.

Cynthia Moore, stealing, committed yesterday, was admitted to bail in $300 to appear on Monday.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. J. HOP. PRICE, JUDGE PRO TEM.

NOVEMBER 20th, 1869.

Commonwealth vs. Seng, dismissed.

Commonwealth vs. Cohen, continued and held in $[illegible] to appear.

Commonwealth vs. Hays, recognizance forfeited, case continued and bench warrant issued.

Commonwealth vs. Garrett, continued.

Commonwealth vs. Moore, continued and held in $300 to appear.

Commonwealth vs. McCord (two cases), forfeiture set aside and bail in $[illegible], and $[illegible] in the other in appeal; continued.

Commonwealth vs. Arterburn; dismissed with leave to defendant to withdraw his deposits.

Commonwealth vs. Wheeler and Daley; Wheeler's death was established and charge dismissed as to him; Daley held in $2,000 to appear second day of next term.

Commonwealth vs. Washington, forfeiture set aside and bail in $[illegible]; committed.

Commonwealth v. Ed. Blanchard, continued to 25th; peremptory attachment issued for Kate and W. Plane[illegible].

Commonwealth vs. Sales, continued for debt.

Commonwealth vs. Mattie Harris, forfeiture set aside and bail in $150.

Commonwealth vs. Wildman, continued to 22d and peremptory attachment issued for Isaac Schultz.

Commonwealth vs. Augustus; set for the 27th.

Commonwealth vs. E. M[illegible]; continued.

Commonwealth v. [illegible]; bail in $600 to appear; case continued; committed.

The grand jury returned indictments as follows:

[illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

[illegible]

A Deaf Mute Wedding.

[illegible] NEW YORK, Nov. 1[illegible].

St. Ann's Free Church [illegible] the scene of [illegible] novel [illegible] being a [illegible] marriage ceremony.

The wedding was [illegible] and novel [illegible]. The ceremony occurred at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] company of about [illegible] persons, [illegible] of whom [illegible] the afflicted [illegible] watch [illegible] awaited the arrival of the bridal party. Not a word was uttered, yet all the small talk and [illegible] were freely and freely indulged, facial expression and pantomime being the exclusive means of communication used. But a more happy, appreciating and satisfied company is seldom seen together. Many were the jokes passed in silence, and great the [illegible] enjoyed by those speechless beaux and belles, their faces and fingers conveying to each other thoughts and expressions with a degree of rapidity that speech could hardly excel.

Perfect silence reigned throughout the church, a silence that was painful to one with hearing [illegible] a large and respectable company were enjoying all the gaiety and festive usual on such occasions, and [illegible] that the [illegible] were deprived of any of the great blessings [illegible] perfect manhood.

In the [illegible] silent enjoyment the bridal party entered [illegible] company [illegible] the [illegible] to get a good view of the [illegible]. The bridal procession did not differ [illegible] the appearance of the members on the street [illegible] The [illegible] was headed [illegible] by [illegible] two couples [illegible] dressed in white [illegible].

[illegible] Miss [illegible] was a [illegible] of age, [illegible]

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, rector of St. Ann's, in the sign language [illegible] the service of the [illegible]. He first [illegible] if any knew any just cause why the two might not be lawfully joined together, and then interpreted the same in pantomime. The demand to the couple to be married was made by signs, as also the demand of each if he or she would have the other as husband or wife, a most impressive stillness prevailing throughout the church. To these demands the parties responded by bowing their heads. The minister then announced audibly that the two had consented together, according to the forms of the church, and asked, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" Whereupon the father stepped forward, and, taking the bride's hand, gave it to the minister, who in turn placed it in the groom's hand, and then proceeded with the ceremony in sign language the parties, instead of repeating the plight of troth, merely assenting at the end to the minister's manual reading of it. The ring was then produced and placed upon the bride's finger by the groom, he saying the words of the formula by his disengaged hand. Then followed the customary prayers, which the minister read audibly and repeated in pantomime at the same time. The joining of hands was accompanied by the words of the ritual rendered in the same dual manner. The declaration of marriage and the blessing were given in pantomime, but so clearly as to be intelligible almost literally to those not familiar to this unspoken language. The ceremony throughout was peculiarly impressive and interesting, and closed by a pantomime congratulation of the couple by the minister.

Both the groom (Mr. Henry Buhle) and his bride are graduates of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb of this city, and are well educated. Mr. Buhle is engaged in business for himself, and has already provided a home for his bride, where they will enter upon the realities of life with the best wishes and most earnest sympathies of a multitude of friends.

[illegible] There is a woman's suffrage association in San Francisco, numbering 75 members. Mrs. Schenck is president.

[illegible] A cart load of bats was taken from a garret in New Orleans the other day.

MR. PEABODY

An English Estimate of the Philanthropist's Worth.

[From the London Times, Nov. 5th.]

The news of Mr. Peabody's death will be received with no common sorrow on both sides of the Atlantic. The sentiment of regret will not be a mere passing tribute of gratitude to the munificent benefactor. Mr. Peabody, throughout the course of a long life, has been accumulating much old [illegible] to be lamented. He was an [illegible] patriot who was loved abroad as much as at home. He was a New Englander, who when the South was bowed down [illegible] to wrest with two millions of dollars [illegible] No courtier, he was honored by Sovereigns and Princes. He was profuse in his charity [illegible] pauperized nobody. He was a philanthropist who was liked as well as honored. There was nothing hard or [illegible] narrow about Mr. Peabody's philanthropy. He simply did whatever good came in his way. Whenever an occasion presented itself for a generous and benevolent action, there was he found with purse in hand, eager to aid. When his adopted State of Maryland was in [illegible] he [illegible] a home by [illegible] a loan free of cost. When the American Department at the Great Exhibition was [illegible] on the day of opening [illegible] chaos of ill-sorted goods [illegible] of [illegible],000 was ready to save his countrymen from even a passing mortification. When a faint hope awoke in America that survivors of Sir John Franklin's expedition might be rescued, Mr. Peabody's subsidy consummated the generous enterprise of Mr. Grinnell. His vast gifts of millions of dollars for various purposes from 18[illegible] downward dazzled the world. It looked upon such generosity as a sort of sudden meteor. But a survey of Mr. Peabody's career shows that all [illegible] was but the natural crown and blossom of a life of consistent munificence.

It requires some remarkable qualities to create a gigantic fortune, but more remarkable qualities still are needed to know how to spend it. The two faculties are seldom found together. They were, however, combined in Mr. Peabody. He was a keen and [illegible] man of business, he never made [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Peabody's mode of distributing his [illegible] of millions, bears testimony to the fact that he did not become charitable because he had become rich, but that it may almost be said he became rich in order that he might be charitable, and charitable in a fashion to benefit his native and adopted homes. [illegible] his single aim and [illegible] as well in many other ways, as particularly in his [illegible] delegating to strangers the choice of the objects which should receive the charity he had set apart for London. He was not [illegible] or the [illegible]. In America he [illegible] and his American [illegible] were [illegible] by [illegible] to [illegible] was [illegible] of London, and [illegible] very [illegible] give [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that it was the aim of Mr. Peabody's [illegible] to benefit [illegible] been sufficiently [illegible] the uses to which they would have been delivered. Mr. Walker, [illegible] is not the first donor, and will not be the last, whose trust has been abused. But it was no mere fortunate accident which will have guaranteed the Peabody gift against becoming a personal source of jobbery or pauperism. The donor's whole life was in evidence here—a life stamped with the character [illegible] doing with all one's might what one has to do. Above all, he was [illegible] trying to work the example His trustees were not likely to [illegible] living in their sight, was a constant reminder that the object of his charity was not to encourage dependence, but to help those who will help themselves.

A quarter of a million sterling is no trivial present even to a city rich as London. Wealthy as a community may be, its wealth is apportioned as strictly and inflexibly as a workman's seven-and-twenty shillings a week. There is seldom a margin of a hundred thousand pounds available for this or that philanthropic experiment. It is no light thing for a man who has heaped together a large estate to divest himself of it while still able to enjoy it. Age and the certainty—which is never felt as a certainty—that it and its owner must soon part company do not render this easier. The posthumous devotion of wealth to charitable uses is an elaborate device for keeping hold on it still and for remaining associated with it; but the world sees little connection between such bequests and the testator. Mr. George Peabody, in abdicating all property in his riches while living, has made it impossible to dissociate his identity from them now that he is dead. Every token of the utility of his benevolence must tend to excite affection for his memory.

[illegible] In London they are abandoning the velocipede and adopting steam-wagonettes; when, however, they are only permitted to use at night.

[illegible] The Queen has intimated, through Lord Spencer, that she will next year pay a visit of some duration to Ireland.

[illegible] The mining stocks of California have declined in value within the last nine months not less than $5,000,000.

VICTOR HUGO.

"The Man Who Laughs" Interviewed by One of "Les Miserables."

[From the Brussels Correspondence New York Herald, 17th.]

Next morning, Sunday, I took a cab and drove to No. 4 Place des Barricades, the residence of Victor Hugo's sons, with whom the poet has been tarrying ever since he left Hauteville House, in September, to preside over the Peace Congress at Lausanne. He has been putting off his return to his ocean home during October, ostensibly on the published plea that the weather has been so uncommonly rough in the channel; but, doubtless, the great, pining, France-sick exile has been stopping this long while here in order to enjoy the pleasure of a real home, surrounded as he now is by the affectionate attentions of his sons and their families. On alighting at the house, which is exclusively occupied by the Hugo family, I rang the bell and had full time to read the word "*Lettres*" affixed in brass on each panel of the door; just under the word there is an aperture for the reception of missives. I afterward ascertained that numberless are the epistles slipped through the said aperture, epistles of all kinds, not omitting the sort which it was the custom of "Fabanton, homme de lettres" to write.

The door was opened by a female domestic, in the republican attitude or function of tying on an apron. I had scarcely asked a question when she requested "*votre nom*" (your name). I handed to her a bit of writing destined to procure my admittance into the august presence, and she returned, "after going to see," &c., to show me in.

In describing the battle field of Waterloo the author of "Les Miserables" tells his readers to picture to themselves a capital A, in order to comprehend his description. In trying to give your readers an idea of my entry into the poet's residence in Brussels I shall not call upon them to imagine an inverted W or any other letter of the alphabet, but have merely to say that immediately on entering a small corridor leading from the street door to a flight of steps was a small *salon*, or drawing room into which I was ushered by the servant and received in the most affable manner by the poet's son Mr. Charles Hugo, who is really the renter of the house. He resides in it with his wife and child, his brother François being most of the time in Paris writing articles for the Rappel newspaper. Both of them are clever writers on its staff. The house is arranged à l'Américaine—at least on the ground floor.

The family were at breakfast—half-past [illegible]—but I had thus made my visit [illegible] day for fear [illegible] to [illegible] of the poet [illegible] before I [illegible]. [illegible] the *salon* and the eating room [illegible] sliding doors, which were [illegible] open, but [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Paris writers of *Le Rappel*, Mr. Charles Hugo seating himself [illegible] me, asked me several questions in regard to the ordinary topics of the day, in answering which I took time to survey the scene. The *salon* was very small, and though neatly, not richly furnished, betokening somewhat of that republican simplicity of which the family claim to be ardent admirers. On the center table were the usual knick-knacks of a drawing room, cards, letters, books, among which I spied a copy of "L'Homme Qui Rit;" "L'Homme Qui Mange" was in the next room; family photograph pictures on the wall as well as a few engravings. I informed Mr. Charles I had learned at the *Rappel* office that his father intended to start to-day (Sunday) back to Guernsey, and that I had called to present my compliments, &c., when I felt at liberty to do so on the strength of the recommendation I had brought with me from Paris.

He replied that his father was, in fact, on the eve of starting, but had not quite gotten off yet; he had been very busy making his [illegible] *Calcul de génie* [illegible] the past few days; there had been [illegible] bad weather that his father would not leave Brussels for a day or two more; he [illegible] to spend the winter in Paris, where he would [illegible] and would be glad to see me at his office, &c., &c.

After our conversation on the breakfast party, which had been [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] whose *mot d'ordre* are busy at work day and night—foreign affairs and [illegible] a specialty. The chief editor [illegible] received me in his [illegible] and [illegible] me his services, which I at once put to the test.

CORRESPONDENT—How are affairs going on in Belgium?

EDITOR—In our [illegible] point of view there [illegible] complain [illegible] pretty quiet just now. We have just had some elections, but of a local character only, and the Government is not yet in [illegible]. The country, on the whole, is [illegible]. The King is very much liked, for he [illegible] with working [illegible] to [illegible] his is the perfect type of the constitutional sovereign. The royal family are not [illegible], and the court has never been very brilliant or expensive, although the former King, Leopold I, [illegible] Premier, who was very much [illegible] (*tres entre*) saw the large fortune, which he divided upon his children, leaving each of them rich at his death.

CORRESPONDENT—What is the state of the lace and carpet trade?

EDITOR—These two branches of our industry are [illegible], but, [illegible] and [illegible] trade. They are articles of luxury, the manufacture of which we enjoy a high reputation; but laces are light and [illegible] in keeping us up in our feet. The manufacture of this article is as good as ever [illegible] exported to countries, but our citizens reap very little profit from it. The [illegible] workers are [illegible] very small wages. [illegible] what is generally known [illegible] of "Brussels carpets" is not made in this city; they are [illegible] to Tournay and they are merely sent here as a depot. [illegible] is not over large, [illegible] an article [illegible]. Some of the carpets [illegible] manufacture of cloth, or more properly speaking, of stuffs, thick and light, varied wares for men's wear, is more extensive and profitable. The little city of Verviers is the centre of this manufacture. It has also a few factories of cloth. England buys up all the soil most of these products for exportation to China and India—all except what is used in home consumption. Belgium is a little country, of 5,000,000 of inhabitants, which labors under the disadvantage of having to compete constantly with greater Powers more favored. Just now it is suffering slightly in its great staple manufacture of iron works, railway material, &c., the demand for which has been recently quite curtailed on account of the threatening and unsettled aspect of affairs throughout the Continent. It is from this trade that the country lives—by the exportation of its surplus manufactures.

CORRESPONDENT—What is the state of the ex-Empress Charlotte?

EDITOR—She is staying five miles out of the city at a country castle. She never will recover, it is thought, and is a raving maniac; she's herself up and sees nobody. She was extremely ambitious, and thus it may be said that she herself has been the cause of all her own as of her husband's misfortunes. Her ambitious little head goaded on her husband to become Emperor of Mexico, against the advice and consent of her father, Leopold I. The Herald, I know, is your principal paper. It must have an immense circulation. I have seen its name repeated very often of late in regard to the Cuban question. By the way, although you all in America are more occupied with material interests than ideas, and hence are more indisposed to touch much on foreign politics, I suppose the Cuban difficulty excites unusual interest. Independence for Cuba means annexation—means its Americanization, of course. I do not think England would see that with a "good eye;" but I do not believe for a moment she would go to war about it. As for France, she is occupied at home. How is the distribution of the Herald made? Is it as in England, where the great papers are distributed through the intermission of large newsdealers and speculators, or is the paper sold through direct subscriptions? But I suppose that is a question with which you have nothing to do, the writing and publishing departments being doubtless kept distinct. [I had to reply that your business managers were far better informed on the subject than myself; however, as the people in America were all anxious to receive the news of the day, I had no doubt that many country subscriptions were received at the Herald office.—COR.] A great feature with your paper is its free use of the telegraph for news purposes. It must be at a great outlay. Your [illegible] press association, which is more favorable, at the same time dearer than our *Agence Havas* or *Agence Reuter*, which keep our papers completely at their discretion. [illegible] system is good; it works well and gives satisfaction to the [illegible]. It is under the control of the government, that is, there are two divisions of [illegible] the principal network is run by the government. There is a secondary one, consisting of a few unimportant ones, [illegible] companies. There has been a [illegible] to [illegible] the two under private [illegible] without any prospect of success, [illegible] political reasons to induce the government never to give up its control. [illegible] and to [illegible] at the question in [illegible] of industrial economy there is no question that it would be best to leave all such enterprises to individual action. With your companies [illegible] the telegraph, as I see by your paper, to great results [illegible] public. Certainly if the telegraph [illegible] the speculation [illegible] false [illegible] [illegible].

So the interview terminated.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

A Visit to the Veteran—How He Looks and Talks.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 18th.]

Admiral Farragut arrived at his residence in this city a few days ago. He has not been out since, excepting on Tuesday afternoon, when he went for a drive. The atmosphere and the fatigues of the drive had a bad effect upon him, and he suffered considerably during the following night. The Admiral is under the special care of a resident physician, by whose orders visitors are not permitted to see him. It was the fortune of the Tribune Reporter to serve with the Admiral in one of his most brilliant achievements, and not having seen him for several years, on call by special request of the Admiral, he was shown into his sitting room. The Admiral [illegible] changed in outward [illegible] as he did when [illegible] decks of the Hartford on the [illegible]. His eye is bright, his voice [illegible], and the same [illegible] smile [illegible] his mouth. He [illegible] the visitor entered the room, and did not rise, but gave a hearty grasp of the hand [illegible] power. It was surprising [illegible] so well, considering [illegible] however, his physicians are [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] New Orleans, it could have [illegible] just as well without the aid of an auxiliary squadron, [illegible] to surrender a [illegible] that [illegible] Farragut had passed the forts, the New Orleans, and the forts and the [illegible] were entirely cut off from all supplies and all hope of succor was gone. The capture of New Orleans was planned and carried out by Farragut, assisted by a noble band of brave men; yet there were men in the squadron who, while brave, had strong doubts as to Farragut's success. [illegible] endeavored to persuade him to wait [illegible] they had [illegible] the forts, when he could pass up unharmed, but he was [illegible] that. It is not [illegible] that Farragut thought for a moment of his own glory, [illegible] [illegible] of the Navy Department. The Admiral feels deeply on this subject, yet never in any manner makes the slightest public expression of his feelings. The most of naval officers revere his name, and the whole American public consider him to be one of the greatest naval heroes of any age. The public will be glad to learn that he is improving in health, and it is hoped with proper [illegible] will again take an active part in the duties of his life.

[illegible] The managers of the Pacific railroad are [illegible] and provisions [illegible] during the winter, so that, in case of [illegible] the passengers will not freeze or starve to death.

[illegible] On the Mississippi river, the steamer which makes the fastest trip is entitled to wear [illegible] as a [illegible] of supremacy.

[illegible] There are 7,000 distilleries in France, [illegible]

[illegible] Madison, Indiana, has a lady preacher. She is young and pretty.

CINCINNATI.

The Bible Question—A Sharp Dodge—The Southern Railroad—Parepa Rosa's English Opera Troupe.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Times.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18, 1869.

After a very pleasant trip over the new short line road, which, by-the-by, is in every respect a first-class institution, I arrived in Cincinnati at about 9 o'clock Tuesday night, and made my headquarters at the famous old Burnet House. Mr. M., formerly of our city, one of the clever hosts of that hotel, always attentive and knows how to make people feel perfectly at home. After a good night's rest I mingled among the busy multitude, who early throng the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, and meeting several acquaintances I was soon engaged in conversations about the leading topics which now agitate the minds of the citizens of our "[illegible]." Paramount is the Bible question, and I had a good chance to hear the several arguments urged in support and in opposition of the resolution passed by the School Board for the abolishment of the Bible in the public schools. It appears that the minority for the Bible has taken out an injunction against the resolution, and that in consequence thereof the majority passed a proposition to draw $2,500 of the public school fund, with which sum they intend to engage counsel to defend their act of disestablishment of the Bible. This money was drawn in hot haste, fifteen minutes after the opening of the bank, in order to avoid another injunction, which the minority might have taken against this appropriation. Whether or not this proceeding was justifiable and correct is now the leading question. In the meantime the anti-Bible men are generally called infidels, antichrists, &c.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Next to the Bible question the Southern railroad chiefly occupies the mind of our citizens. They say that as long as Louisville insists upon her present course of throwing obstacles in the way of their direct communication with the South, they will push the contemplated road with all energy. Steps have already been taken to conform to the expressed wish of the people of Cincinnati with the constitution of the State, and a resolution legalizing the voted-for tax will undoubtedly pass in the ensuing session of the Legislature. Commissioners have already been appointed to select the most practicable and useful route from Cincinnati direct to some [illegible] point in Tennessee. The action of [illegible] in trying to induce the [illegible] Legislature not to grant [illegible] the right of way through that [illegible] particularly [illegible] the people of [illegible] They say [illegible] Louisville capitalists who [illegible] Nashville and [illegible] line [illegible] the advantage of [illegible] allow [illegible] The action of our Council and all [illegible] connected with the [illegible] [illegible] of the Queen City.

PAREPA-ROSA.

On the evening of the [illegible], I had occasion to witness the [illegible] of Parepa Rosa's English Opera troupe at the Mozart Hall. Balfe's Bohemian Girl was the attraction, which called together one of the largest and most appreciative audiences which I have ever had occasion to see. The large hall in all its rooms, the tiers and galleries were densely crowded. Every seat in the parquette had been sold early in the morning, and large [illegible] number of those who [illegible] stood in the [illegible] and avenues. Well was this compliment bestowed, and still better deserved by the really first-class company over which Carl Rosa's baton reigned. The opera is too well known to require any mention here. Nearly every one is acquainted with the merry strains of the Gipsy's chorus, the harmony of "I dreamed that I dwelt in marble halls," and the grand masterpiece of "The heart bowed down." Madame Parepa-Rosa earned new and well-deserved laurels in her interpretation of Arline, and her acting was pleasing throughout. Notwithstanding the rather unfavorable [illegible] of this lady for roles of this *genre*, she did not fail to elicit [illegible] applause by the [illegible] and originality with which she [illegible] the loving gipsy maid. [illegible] Her voice still retains that [illegible] charming power to which we have [illegible] listened when she visited us before, and the [illegible]

[illegible] roles [illegible] and [illegible] can [illegible] act, [illegible] act, [illegible] it [illegible] on [illegible] and [illegible] perfect [illegible] appear [illegible] "[illegible]," "[illegible]," [illegible] in America, [illegible] The [illegible] as [illegible] prima [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible], if [illegible] brought together.

In the hope not to have [illegible] your readers [illegible], I remain,

Very respectfully, yours, E. C. B.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

A Mother Falls and Kills Her Babe.

[From the New Albany Ledger of [illegible]]

A very strange and singular accident, resulting in the killing of a babe, occurred at the residence of Mr. Adolph Jo[illegible], on [illegible] street, between [illegible], this morning. It appears that Mrs. J[illegible] was sitting [illegible] nursing her child, a babe three months old, when she suddenly fell forward, striking the crown of her head [illegible], which rendered her insensible. How long she lay so is not known, [illegible] the child being in the [illegible] of the occurrence, but at [illegible] she recovered her senses [illegible], on the [illegible] the child [illegible] she ran into the house of Dr. Fisher, adjoining, and called upon him to dress the wound on her head. The doctor [illegible] went into the house and found the child lying dead in [illegible].

Upon examination a great pool of blood was found on the floor, which had flowed from the wound on Mrs. J's head, occasioned by striking the bar of iron. The wound is a very severe one.

Mrs. S. has no idea how the child came to its death. She only recollects that she was nursing it when she fell, [illegible] took it from the floor and placed it [illegible] when she came to herself. She had no idea the child was dead until Dr. Fisher made the discovery. It is [illegible] Mrs. J. fainted from some cause, and fell upon the child, killing it. It is [illegible] unfortunate [illegible], and [illegible] the mother, who [illegible].

A [illegible] of the New York Custom-[illegible] shipment of merchandise [illegible] to a deceased.

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LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

THE CITY.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

BOY BUSHWHACKERS.

Three Armed and Desperate Urchins Attack a Railroad Train.

A BOY SHOT.

Young America bursts out in Kentucky about as often as in any other portion of this sublime continent, and he is heard from quite frequently under extraordinary circumstances. Yesterday three Frankfort boys, whose names have been given us as Thomas Crittenden, Geo. Walker, and Eddie Grant, set out from that place with a shot-gun, bent on the destruction of any beasts of the field that might come in their way. No meeting any beaste or getting a rest on any bird, they finally brought up at a point something over a mile from Frankfort and directly on the railroad. Here they held a sort of council of war, the result of which was a determination on the part of the boldest of the three that he would give vent to his feelings and attack Capt. Tom Green's Louisville-bound passenger train as soon as it should come along, firing into it from a neighboring bush, and, in case the passengers should be sufficiently terrified, boarding the cars and compelling every one to surrender at discretion. His companions remonstrated with him, but he was not to be frightened out of his murderous designs by anything [illegible] and as soon as the distant rumble [illegible] train brake on the air, all [illegible] bushes. Here the [illegible]

[illegible]

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

The Fate of a Kentucky Drover in Mississippi.

[illegible]

ANOTHER VICTIM.

A New Albany Boy Run Over and Crushed to Death.

[illegible]

SHERIDAN'S SPEECH.

Little Phil's Best Effort at Weisiger Hall.

[illegible]

A Race Between the Engines.

[illegible]

THE MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Interesting Exercises — The Honors Awarded.

The regular five-weeks' exhibition of the Male High School took place yesterday. It consisted of readings, recitations and the awarding of honor for proficiency in the several studies. The following are the names of those honored:

GREEK.

Senior class—H. G. Platt.
Junior class—H. Wilson.
Sophomore class—J. T. Rubel.
Freshman class—F. Hartwell and J. Dinklespiel.

LATIN.

Senior class—H. G. Platt.
Junior class—H. Wilson.
Sophomore class—J. T. Rubel.
Freshman class—F. Hartwell and J. Dinklespiel.
Fifth class—A. Jackson.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Senior class—H. G. Platt.
Junior class—Jas. Baker.
Sophomore class—J. T. Rubel.
Freshman class—J. C. Wigginton.

CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY.

Senior class—H. G. Platt.
Junior class—A. Gamson.
Sophomore class—J. T. Rubel.
Freshman class—A. Cornwall.
Fifth class—E. Baldwin.

GERMAN.

Senior class—H. G. Platt and J. Heymen.
Junior class—A. Gamson.
Sophomore class—S. Sale and J. Rubel.
Freshman class—C. Harris.
Fifth class—E. Ormsby and E. Meddis.

FRENCH.

First class—V. Monra.
Second class—E. Kline.

BELLES LETTRES.

Senior class—H. G. Platt and J. W. Lee.
Junior class—T. Bodley and Jas. Baker.
Sophomore class—J. Rubel and C. Brent.
Freshman class—W. Thum.
Fifth class—E. Ormsby and J. Haldeman.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Junior class—C. Warren and H. J. Wilson.
Sophomore class—S. Heymen and J. T. Rubel.
Freshman class—J. Dinklespeil and C. Fuller.
Fifth class—P. Allen, S. Applegate, P. Hinzon, A. Jackson and A. Mead.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of real estate transfers for the week ending November 19, 1869:

J. W. Henning to George Hart & Co., 100 by 25 feet, Roselane street, between Jackson and Hancock	$2,500 00
Wm. [illegible] to James P. Luce, College, between Floyd and Preston, 30 by 200	7,000 00
O. C. [illegible] to J. P. & John Schmitt, 9 acres, 1 rood and 12 perch, Jefferson county	3,100 20
L. B. & L. Y. Reed to city of Louisville, 50 by 180, Southgate street	1,483 50
M. W. Ferguson to Elijah M. Kerr, 5 acres, 2 roods and 37 perch, Jefferson county	3,600 00
[illegible] to D. K. Ashkratt, 30 by 161, [illegible]	1,400 00
H. Wetbold to Greve, Buhrlage & Co., ½ interest in firm of Greve, Buhrlage & Co. [illegible] real estate and personal property	12,000 00
[illegible] to John Murphy, 70 by 100, Market, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third	1,320 00
J. G. [illegible] to J. P. Nash, 19 by 70, [illegible] and Jacob	2,500 00
[illegible] to Lucy M. Porter, 41 by 200, Jefferson, bet. Twentieth and Twenty-first	3,000 00
B. [illegible] to Jos. Probst, 25 by 165, Market, bet. Twenty-second and Twenty-third	875 00
J. [illegible] to Daniel Daugherty, 26¼, [illegible] Eighteenth	1,450 00
[illegible] to H. M. Lane, 35x [illegible] & Crutchfield's add. [illegible]	340 00
[illegible] to Marcus A. Augustus, [illegible] between Preston [illegible]	6,500 00
J. B. [illegible] to F. D. Carpenter [illegible] Kentucky, between [illegible]	1,650 00
J. S. [illegible] to H. W. Wilkes, 58x100, [illegible] of St. Catherine	2,160 00
[illegible] to Geo. [illegible], 22x103, [illegible]	1,000 00
[illegible] to John Morris, 33x [illegible] street, north of Lex[illegible]	615 00
[illegible]	6,061 00
[illegible]	5,308 98
[illegible] to T. Tabon, 42x96, [illegible]	420 00

"MAIN STREET."

He Comes to Time Standing and Puts in the Retort Polite.

CONNECTION NOTES.

[illegible] Council proceedings of [illegible] there is another week [illegible] further action will be taken on the railroad connection question by our city [illegible]

[illegible] "Property Holder," [illegible] and continue [illegible] of the people and of our city. [illegible] your paper of the 19th inst.

[illegible] is too important to be allowed to [illegible] the effort that can be put forth. [illegible] the Councilmen, should be com[illegible] carry out the wishes of [illegible] their constituents, notwithstanding [illegible] I hope before the next [illegible] the Council there will be such a [illegible] citizens and such an [illegible] expression of the wishes of the [illegible] that the path of our Common Council will be perfectly clear, however [illegible] to regard to the matter.

[illegible] though I may be, and [illegible] may not be seen on a business [illegible] to speak for our noble [illegible] as I have here [illegible] their instigation. In this railroad [illegible] I am assured that I have [illegible] views of a large majority of them, [illegible] those who are real estate [illegible]

[illegible] to receive a kick or two [illegible] reference to the Council as a [illegible] expect it in the shape of a tap [illegible] "One That Knows," or ought to know, [illegible] if they try, may be as [illegible] as a Common Councilman. [illegible] of "One That Knows" that [illegible] Council should go for information [illegible] to "Main street," but [illegible] their constituents, in order [illegible] upon so important a subject [illegible] railroad connection. I would not [illegible] always the lead [illegible] "One That Knows," for they ought have [illegible] a hard but also a crooked road to travel.

MAIN STREET.

NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

[illegible] several of the articles [illegible] the railroad connection, though [illegible] subject, yet some [illegible] to be presented. "Quarter[illegible]" [illegible] comprehensive, pros[illegible] the subject; such a view as a [illegible] would take in legislating for a state [illegible] the legislators of [illegible] should take in providing [illegible] of the Metropolis of Kentucky.

I [illegible] respectfully communicate my mite to the [illegible] [illegible] I will have to [illegible] questions.

Is not [illegible] being enlarged so as to admit the passage of the largest steamboats? Is there any [illegible] difficulty in constructing [illegible] of any requisite size along the [illegible]? Is there not to be a general [illegible] the canal and southern [illegible] railroad bridge, which will be completed [illegible] across the Ohio river? [illegible] from the North that cross the [illegible] the Nashville depot on [illegible] the south [illegible] to be a de[illegible] of the bridge—a [illegible] depot on Bearegrass—a [illegible] depot for every new railroad [illegible] hereafter be made? Are not the [illegible] of nearly every [illegible] numerous along [illegible] and the falls, than any [illegible] the city? Is it not [illegible] depot will be established at [illegible] of the bridge; that [illegible] and such like factories will [illegible] the river on the point north of [illegible] eastern part of the city [illegible] be freed from the filth [illegible] by such establishments, which [illegible] stream, which is the re[illegible] railroad [illegible] Beargrass will not the [illegible] and *extended* along [illegible] the whole length of the [illegible] of the city [illegible] with the [illegible] establishments, and the most [illegible] covered with [illegible] for the crowning beauty of [illegible] and may be, upon the elevated [illegible] on Beargrass, south of Broadway?

[illegible] questions I put to the city rulers. I [illegible] to consider them. I think they are [illegible]

P. B. T.

Preliminary steps have been taken to [illegible] in grand style the centennial anniversary of Beethoven next year, in New York [illegible] is to be erected for the special [illegible] of holding the exercises, and the [illegible] of the entertainment are to be devoted to [illegible] in that city of a great music hall.

The Ladies' Festival.

The ladies' festival for the benefit of the Young Mens' Christian Association closed last evening. It has proven a splendid success. The ladies have been untiring in their efforts to advance its interest throughout, vieing with each other in the attractions of their tables and attention to visitors. The marked characteristic has been the material enlisted, it being composed of the first ladies of the city. The following were the ladies who had charge of the affair. They did so nobly that each deserves especial mention, but our space forbids it: Mrs. B. O. Davis, general superintendent; Mrs. E. G. Wigginton, Mrs. Dr. Redman, Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. George S. Allison, Mrs. J. E. Hardy, Mrs. Robert Snyder, Mrs. — Adams, Mrs. Patrick Joyes, Mrs. Annie Wyman, Mrs. Capt. Hull, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Fannie Fraser, Miss Emma Stewart, Miss Eliza Davis, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Louis Davis, Miss Pattie McDonald, Miss Julia Madden, Miss Annie Armstrong, Miss Hannah Lithgow, Miss Katie West, Miss Emma Harrison, Miss Blanche Seaton, Miss Jennie Matlack, Miss Emma Bunch, Miss Mollie Haggin, Miss Lula Thornton, Miss Rose Clark, Miss Ella Wigginton, Master Johnnie Snyder, Miss Ella Burkhart, Miss Sallie E. Hervey, Miss Katie Hervey, Miss Clara Hull.

The friends of the association, and they are legion, predict for it a bright future.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued for the week ending November 18, 1869:

Conrad Martel to Mary Stiller.
D. F. Ellinger to Kate Weber.
Franz J. Wild to Elizabeth Reinold.
Frederick Daub to Lena Nicht.
Charles Mossman to Mena Herzog.
William T. Voss to Josephine A. Yates.
Philip H. Brutcher to Eliza Appel.
James F. Smith to Sarah L. Oldham.
L. W. Gay to Bettie J. Boyle.
Edward Floore to Mary J. Wilson.
John G. Ramsay to Florence B. Brenning.
Michael Frs to Bridget Mull.
Wright Newmon to Emma Caldwell.
George N. Heirdman to Maria L. Shackleford.
Samuel Helburn to Pauline Manheimer.
John Koch to Carrie Sohn.
Leander S. Reed to Alice L. Lilly.
John Hughes to Kate Hughes.
Jacob Marcus to Italia Blumenfeld.
George F. Baker to Florence T. Baker.
Philip Stutzel to Lizzie Keilart.
Joseph K. Meddis to Mary Ann Miller.

Fire Safety Valve.

A simple apparatus for extinguishing fires in the stoves in railway cars is now in use on some of the Eastern roads, on the occasion of any serious disturbance of their perpendicular position. The arrangement consists in a small tank to hold water, placed firmly on the top of the stove. This tank is provided with valves, in such a way that any severe oscillating motion—greater than that experienced in the ordinary run of trains—will jostle a small ball from its place in a socket on the top of the stove. The ball thus removed opens, by its own gravity, valves which at once let the water down on to the fire.

New Railroad Depots.

The building of the depots for the Ohio and Mississippi railroad will commence next week. The Lampton residence will be used temporarily for a passenger depot. The Detmann house will be demolished. The freight house is already framed and ready to put up as soon as the foundations are made ready. The passenger depot is being framed in Chicago, and will be brought here for erection.

North Vernon Branch Railroad.

The southern branches of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad reached Charlestown on Thursday evening. The construction train arrived in the evening. The citizens, old and young, turned out to see the event, and many were the expressions of gladness, especially of the old gray-headed men, who have waited for years to see its consummation.

Fatal Result from a Fall in New Albany.

James Guest, who fell out of the second story of the new German Evangelical church, on Spring street, on Wednesday, died at his residence, on the corner of Elm and Upper Fifth streets at a quarter of four o'clock yesterday. Mr. Guest was near sixty years of age, and has been for many years a respected citizen of this place.

GIRLS HANDLED TOO MUCH.

The Freedom of Modern Social Life.

"Shirley Dare" concludes a fashion letter in the Chicago Republican with the following:

Somebody wants a chapter on what may be termed intimate etiquette. This is touched by such inquiries as we see in the correspondents' column of ladies' papers, where Lucia wants to know if she ought to allow a gentleman to kiss her when she comes home with him from a concert, and Caroline is dubious whether she ought to correspond with her friend's betrothed in secret. One can't but sympathize with the young ladies, knowing how inconsiderately some one has neglected duty toward them. Mothers and guardians seem often to fancy that knowledge how to conduct oneself in the delicate dilemmas of life comes by instinct. Girls leave boarding school and go into society with the vaguest of notions about their relations to it and stumble through its small difficulties, hiding their embarrassments as best they can, keeping a brave front to the last, while the world never guesses the secret tortures they undergo in trifling matters. Often enough for mere restless craving for novel confidences, young ladies seek public instead of private advice, when their mothers or friends are ready and competent to give them all the help they need. But there is a great deal of trial that besets young girls at the age when they feel allures most keenly, which the best parents forget to provide against. They ought to recall their own debates of etiquette in youth, and teach their children prudence before they need it. Forewarned, forearmed.

"Nellie, see here," says a prudent father to his girl of 16, in her tarletan ball dress, warming her slippers before the fire, waiting her escort—if girls ever do any of the waiting. "You're looking sweetly fresh to-night, and as fresh in heart as in dress, I hope. You are to stay so, do you hear, *madchen*. You're not to let people hold you close when you waltz; nobody has any business to touch you till you have a lover or husband of your own. I don't want my girl talked about. Remember, nobody has the least right on any pretence to do more than touch your fingers, or lay his hand on you in the permitted freedom of the waltz, unless he is your relative, or going to be."

And after that she would probably sit in the conservatory, letting handsome Jack, the last flat and lady-killer, slip his arm by degrees from the back of her chair, lift her locket from her bare neck, and kiss her hand, till he dared kiss her lips, and gather her close to him, which would probably be the sixth time they met, at farthest. You see men and women like such things.

It's right they should! I'm not going to believe the blood that beats in this wrist one instant, to say they should not. Only one may have some choice as to whether one will accept caresses from the wholesale stock of natural liking, or the special, reserved fund of precious performance. Suppose, young warm hearted girl, that as you lean on that broad shoulder in the half-lit parlor to-night, thinking how nice it is to have somebody loud and protecting, and how dear you seem to be to him, suppose you should, by some invisible magnetic sense, be made aware of all the caresses that had rested on that shoulder, and all the forms that arm encircled. It's fortunate you don't know these things. It might lead you however, to keep yourself more sacred for some one who will love you as entirely as you love this man, who "takes life as it comes," and by force of habit, if not by inclination, could not remember one woman six months if his happiness depended on it.

Did you ever see the old-fashioned book on etiquette called The Young Lady's Friend? Good Mrs. Farrar will never guess the benefit that straightforward, wholesome book of advice has been to girls. She knew the class she was writing for, and gave her opinion in such frank words as these I quote from memory: "You are to allow no personal freedoms from gentlemen of your acquaintance. If a finger is put out to examine a locket or chain on your dress, draw back and take it off for inspection if you choose. The reason for this rule is clear to those who are better acquainted with the world."

The reason is perfectly clear to every one who comes to twenty-five years of age outside a reform institution. A man of society, who dealt in occasional roughness of speech, said once in a parlor before ladies, that he would never marry a then New York girl of fashion, for the class allowed themselves to be handled too much. A girl who protects herself from the freedom too much in vogue in society, increases her own value if she only knew it, with those she may have to repulse. I don't believe in prudishness or suspicion, but I do believe that when men and women are not content while the friendship that can be expressed by frank, kind eyes, and cordial, brief handshakes, and clear words one is not ashamed that the world should hear, they should know what intoxication they are sharing. It strikes one curiously to see the ladies forget their hands in a man's clasp, while they are talking so earnestly; there is a great deal of expression in the nearness of two conversationalists often which tells a little more than people are aware of. Its all right and innocent, of course, but if people are properly indifferent to each others hands, why not observe *convenances*, and drop them when the cordial salute is performed? You never see Rev. Mr. Surplice hold any hand in his but that of Mr. Rocket, the curate with the melancholy black eyes, and you never see grave legal gentlemen crushing the flounces of equally grave and interesting spinsters. There is a line distinct line between the cordial commerce of good will and Heaven-warm affection, that binds the human family together, and these leadings of attraction that with nameless license destroy the bloom of refinement.

There is one rule that settles a thousand queries of the nature we are considering. Whatever is secret may be safely untouched. The touch, the look, the intimacy, the correspondence that needs to be secret, has something wrong about it. If you are sure there is no evil in your motives, for Heaven's sake come out and avow your friendship, your design, whatever it may be. You make the world purer and set a precedent of your frankness that tears away a thousand hypocrisies. The world has a keen scent for the really innocent, and if you cannot face its first sneers of criticism, you have reason to doubt yourself.

Please consider this the porch to a topic of larger dimensions, and don't judge me too hardly for prudery, till you hear the rest.

SHIRLEY DARE.

SPOONS.

The Hero of Fort Fisher and Big Bethel Sued to Recover Gen. Twiggs' Swords, Spoons and Tableware—His Bail Fixed at $15,000.

The New York World, of the 17th inst., gives the following particulars of this rich and racy case: General Benjamin F. Butler has been sued in the Superior Court, in this city, by Miss Rowena Florance, of New Orleans, niece of the late General Twiggs, for the recovery of the value of "spoons," and other silverware and table furniture, appropriated by Butler while in command in New Orleans, in the spring of 1862, together with the three splendid swords presented to Gen Twiggs by the United States Government, and the States of Texas and Georgia. Miss Florance lays her damages at $37,000, and Judge Jones has granted an order of arrest against Butler, fixing the amount of bail at $15,000.

Following are the affidavits upon which the order of arrest was granted:

AFFIDAVIT OF MISS FLORANCE.

City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana.—Rowena Florance, the plaintiff in this action, having been first duly sworn, deposes and says: That on or about the 1st day of June, 1862, this deponent resided in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and there residing, was the owner, by good and lawful right, of certain valuable property, and amongst other things of value, there were three jewelled, gold-hilted swords, with gold sheaths or scabbards, of the value of about $35,000 in gold, and one box of silverware, table furniture, of the value of $2,000 in gold; and deponent further says, that on the day last above mentioned the defendant, at that time a military commandant, stationed at said city, did, without just cause or excuse, and not acting under any authority of any superior command, but maliciously, wilfully, and feloniously enter in with violence and force of arms upon this deponent's house and premises; and having thus entered, did forcibly, and against this deponent's wish and protest, seize upon and appropriate to his own use the articles of property belonging to this deponent hereinbefore mentioned; and, having seized, did retain said property, and still does retain the same, to deponent's loss in the sum of at least $37,000; and deponent further says that at the time mentioned, when said property was by the defendant seized, this deponent was living in privacy and retirement in the city of New Orleans; that she was not then in arms, nor the aider and abettor of any person or persons in arms against the government and laws of the land, and believes that no pretext of military necessity existed for the measures taken by the defendant against her property. And deponent further says that the swords hereinbefore mentioned were family heirlooms, and were not used nor designed to be used in any military enterprise whatever, but had been the property of Major General David E. Twiggs, who gave them to this deponent. The swords had been presented to Gen. Twiggs, soon after the Mexican war, for meritorious services by him rendered in that war, by the States of Texas and Georgia, and by the United States Government. Deponent cannot now state what disposition the defendant has made of such property beyond the fact, as she is informed and believes, that the defendant, some time ago, gave out that the swords had been deposited by him with the Treasury Department at Washington, but never accounted for the silverware at all. But deponent has instituted inquiries at the Treasury Department at Washington for such property, and obtained through her duly authorized agent and attorney from ex-President Johnson a verbal order on the department for the return to the deponent of said property; but all to no purpose, for, after search made, the same has not and cannot be found. As to the silverware, deponent never yet has learned that the defendant ever has professed but that he deliberately appropriated the same to his own use.

ROWENA FLORANCE.

CERTIFICATE OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER.

I, Alfred Ingraham, a Commissioner for the State of New York, residing in the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, do say, That on the 23d day of September, 1869, the above-named Rowena Florance, known to me as a citizen of New Orleans aforesaid, subscribed the foregoing affidavit in my presence at the city of New Orleans aforesaid, and did depose and swear that the matters therein set forth were true. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 23d day of September, in the year 1869, at the city of New Orleans, in the parish and State aforesaid.

ALFRED INGRAHAM,
Commissioner for New York.

MR. MAY'S AFFIDAVIT.

County of New York ss.—C. Rodney May, having been first duly sworn, says: I reside in the city of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana; I am an attorney-at-law in said State; I know the plaintiff in this action, Rowena Florance; have been employed by her to act as her attorney to pursue this action; I have read the accompanying affidavit of the plaintiff and know the contents thereof and verily believe the same to be true; I have learned from the plaintiff herself, and from divers persons, her friends and neighbors, the facts that in said affidavit are set forth; this action is brought in good faith to recover damages for the injuries sustained by reason of defendant's acts; these acts were, at the time they occurred, and still are, matter of public notoriety in the State where the plaintiff resides.

C. RODNEY MAY.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of October, 1869.

EDWARD ENSIGN,
Notary Public, New York City.

THE ORDER OF ARREST.

Superior Court of the City of New York—Rowena Florance vs Benjamin F. Butler.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York:

It appearing to me by affidavit, that a sufficient cause of action exists in favor of the above-named plaintiff against the above named defendant, and the cause is one mentioned in section 179 of the Code of Procedure, and the said plaintiff having given the undertaking required by law, you are required, forthwith, to arrest the defendant in this action, and hold him to bail in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), and to return this order to Edward D. McCarthy, plaintiff's attorney, at his office, No. 6 Pine street, on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

S. JONES.
Justice Superior Court.

EDWARD D. MCCARTHY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The Cornell Era proposes a student congress, to be composed of delegates from the five universities of the country, namely: Harvard, Yale, University of Virginia, University of Michigan, and the Cornell University, to discuss the present college system and suggest improvements.

Work has entirely suspended on the bridge at Omaha and Council Bluffs. General Smith has driven his iron tubes down seventy feet without finding solid bottom, and it seems to be generally admitted that the building of a bridge at that point is too much for human ingenuity.

MISS HERRICK AGAIN.

"Barbarism and its Defenders."

[From the Chicago Times, 18th.]

The special committee of the board of education appointed to whitewash the Skinner school outrage have made their report, finding the teacher blameless, and casting all the blame on the child, eight years old, who maliciously struck his head against the iron steam-pipes and brought on brain fever to spite his teacher and demoralize the school!

Nobody will be in the least surprised by the tenor of this whitewashing report. Everybody understood what the report would be when the names of the committeemen were announced. It was not even necessary to read the report of Mr. Holden's pettifogging examination of witnesses or of Mr. Pickard's laborious torturing of the doctor's statement to foresee that the committee would be "of the opinion that the evidence fails to show that any blame attaches to the teacher."

But it may strike people as a little singular that three committeemen who had made up their minds in advance as to the sort of report they would make, could not have drawn up a report that would not convict themselves of duplicity. In one sentence, the three whitewashers declare that they "are of the opinion that the evidence they have taken, and which was all they were able to obtain" (their ability being limited to their foregone conclusion), "fails to show that there is any blame attached to the teacher;" but, almost in the next sentence, they assert that: "Your committee do not approve of punishment by shaking, pulling ears, or using the ferule, and believed that such modes of punishment, by whatever names they may be known, should not be permitted in our schools." Even the testimony of the teacher herself proves that she gave the child a shaking; that she shook him so violently as to produce a concussion of something (she "thought it was a foot, but all the other witnesses were quite sure it was his head) with the steam-pipes. The three whitewashers do not approve of punishment by shaking, and think it ought to be inhibited; yet they are of the opinion that the evidence fails to show that the teacher was any way to blame!

The report of the three whitewashers may be dismissed as a document that is not only worthless, but utterly contemptible. It is the very lame conclusion of a pre-arranged effort to bolster up for a little while longer the barbarism of the whipping-post for children in our public schools. It is a conclusion so obviously drawn from the desires of the case, that, instead of helping to maintain the whipping-post, its only effect will be of an opposite character.

Not only shaking, pulling ears, and blows with a "ferule," but blows of all kinds—physical punishment of every name and kind—must be wholly abolished in our public schools. There is no middle ground; no half-way measure; no physical violence to be occasionally resorted to in the discretion of the teacher. The teacher's discretion must not include the punishment of the child's body in any way whatever.

Punishment by the infliction of physical pain is the most atrocious relic of barbarism that is suffered to exist in this enlightened age. And more especially is it atrocious, cruel and barbarous when children are made the subject of its infliction, not for crime, but for pranks that are as natural to the state of childhood as joy and gladness. Our Christian judgment is more merciful to dumb, unreasoning brutes than to suffer the infliction of cruel blows for faults incident to the animal nature; shall we suffer our children, under the process of that tuition whose object is to develop and train the reasoning faculty, to have their faults punished by the infliction of bodily pain, from which we would shield even brutes?

The defenders of the whipping post in our schools do not know the sentiments of indignation in the public mind they are exciting. The do not understand what they are fighting against. They fail to perceive the positive wrong which they are laboring to defend by flimsy excuses and absurd pretences. The question whether the schools shall or shall not be "demoralized" is wholly outside of the matter. Stop the wrong—no matter if it "demoralize" every public school in the city. But there is no danger of that, if the teachers are fit for their calling. Stop the wrong, and the right will be easy found.

CITY ITEMS.

Joseph Roth. Merchant tailor and clothier, No. 90 East Market street, near Floyd, calls the attention of all who wish the *best goods at the lowest prices*, to his fine assortment of ready-made garments, as well as his splendid stock of material. Your measure will be taken, if desired, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Full supply of furnishing goods always on hand. se27 MoWe&Sa2m

What It is Not, and What It Is. These truths are self-evident. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR, SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is neither sticky like molasses, nor muddy like a gutter-puddle. It is, on the contrary, a genial fluid, clear limpid, aromatic, harmless, and will restore to gray hair, whiskers, beards and mustaches their original color as certainly as sunshine melts the snow. no12 1m

Walker's Tonic Bitters Advertise themselves. All that the people want to know is that they can be bought from all druggists and dealers generally. They "go for them," come for them, send for them, run for them, write for them, telegraph for them, and—take them, satisfied they are the best tonic in the world.

J. F. Griffin & Sons' Clothing House, Corner Market and First streets. Established thirty years. See advertisement in another column. se21 2m

Copper-Plate Printing and Engraving. WEDDING and VISITING CARDS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved to order. INITIAL STAMPING free. Visiting Cards printed from plate. A large assortment of the best French and American note paper always on hand at FRANK MADDEN'S, Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. au30dlf

MRS. C. A LINDNER. MRS. F. E. GIBSON.

Mrs. LINDNER & GIBSON,
Dress and Cloak Makers,
166 Fourth St. Up Stairs,
Between Green and Walnut.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

TAYLOR'S system for cutting taught. Dresses cut and basted. Patterns cut to fit. [illegible]

E. C. Ashcraft, } On Petition.
Elizabeth Ashcraft, }

To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that the above-named parties have made application to the Louisville Chancery Court for authority to free said Elizabeth Ashcraft to [illegible] contracts, sue and be sued in her own name, and trade as a *feme sole*. E. S. ASHCRAFT and ELIZABETH ASHCRAFT.

ALF. JNO. T. SWEENY, Dep'y Clerk. no16[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST, And Manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, between Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

DR. W. H. SHADIAN [illegible] removed to 201 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth, north side, Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

WINTER OF 1869.

WE are in receipt of our new stock of WINTER GOODS, purchased since the decline in prices, which we offer to the trade at low prices, consisting of full lines of

Staple Goods, Jeans,
Dress Goods, Satinets,
Alpacas, Cassimeres,
Linseys, Shawls,
Flannels, Gloves,
Tickings, Hosiery, &c.

Together with a full line of Staple and Fancy Notions, to which we call the attention of close buyers.

PORCH, COOKE & BRYANT.

no15 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We Live in Three Climates. In this country we have at different seasons of the year the temperature of three climates. Our springs and autumns have a softness and mildness that belong only to the temperate zones, our midsummers are torrid, and our midwinters almost arctic in their frigidity. These changes, involving a variation of from ninety to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit during the year are, upon the whole, conducive to health and long life, but they tend to entail upon us some distressing complaints which can only be escaped by the exercise of due care and the use of a proper antidote when we are predisposed to contract them. The chief and most annoying of these disorders is dyspepsia, once supposed to be incurable, but which, since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years ago, has proved to be a perfectly manageable disease.

In the spring and fall, but more especially in the fall, the symptoms of dyspepsia are generally aggravated. The profuse expenditure of the animal fluids under the burning sun of summer is apt to leave the stomach weak and indolent and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic which will arouse it from its lethargy and brace and invigorate it without irritating or inflaming it. This tonic has been provided in the wonderful vegetable preparation which has replaced in a great measure all the old palliatives formerly prescribed by physicians, under the false idea that the disorder could not be radically cured. The success of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in all the varieties of dyspepsia, acute or chronic, has effectually exploded this fallacy, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.

The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat. Secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef-tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." BARON LIEBIG'S signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. MILHAU'S SONS, no6S&M1m 183 Broadway, New York.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO. oc25 3m Augusta, Maine.

A CARD. A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, se25 3m Station D, Bible House, N. Y. City.

MANHOOD And the Vigor of Youth restored [illegible] ESSENCE OF LIFE [illegible] GERTZEN [illegible] N. Y. [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world [illegible] No. 16 Bond street. [illegible]

Words of Cheer On the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL EVILS [illegible] Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSURANCE.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY OF THE

Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Of St. Louis, Mo.
No. 144½ West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

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Robert J. [illegible], Attorney-at-law.
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All policies non-forfeitable after one annual premium is paid.
Travel to the United States, British Provinces or Europe, unrestricted.
None but a very extra hazardous occupations charged extra premium.
A loan of one third the premium allowed, if desired, at six per cent.
Thirty days' grace allowed on payment of premiums.
The high rate of interest to be obtained in the West will result directly to the advantage of policy holders in Western companies.
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JOHNSTON, GRAY & CO.,
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No. 144½ WEST MAIN STREET, up stairs.
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HENRY W. GRAY & CO.,
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No. 144 1-2 MAIN STREET.

Security, of New York	$2,000,000
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JULY 16, 1869. jy16 6m

ATWOOD & NICHOLAS,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 109 Main street.

Pacific Insurance Co., of California, gold	$1,500,000
International Insurance Co., of New York	1,000,000
Enterprise Insurance Co., of Cincinnati	1,000,000
Union Insurance Co., of Louisville	125,000

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The Drawing of Spanish Policy
TAKES PLACE DAILY
In the Large Hall in the Rear of Our Banking House.
CHANCE • FE • CENTS KAC[illegible]

PRIZES ranging in value from $5 to $777,700. One prize to every [illegible] blanks. Send to us 10 cents and any three numbers between 1 and 77 [illegible], they will be put into the wheel. If you draw a prize, we will let you know by return mail. Scale of discount for chances: [illegible] Address all communications to J. M. BLAKE & CO., Bankers. And sole Agents [illegible] Spanish Policy in the U. S. [illegible] N. Y.

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.
OFFICE [illegible] corner Second and Jefferson streets. Residence 307 Second st., between Gray and Broadway. au3 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House,
HARRY C. BATES .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Positively last night of
Lydia Thompson's
UNRIVALED BURLESQUE TROUPE.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday) at 2 P. M. The new burlesque of LA SON[illegible]

THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, LA SONNAMBULA. The entire Troupe will appear [illegible] NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING—Nan, Miss Lydia Thompson.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, the Parepa-Rosa English Opera.

LOUISVILLE OPERA HOUSE.
H. C. BATES .... Lessee and Manager.

Four Nights Only and a Grand Matinee.

PAREPA-ROSA
Grand English Opera!

CARL ROSA and C. D. HESS & Co. .... Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO .... Business Manager.
HENRY JACKSON .... Stage Manager.

Opening Night Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The public of Louisville and vicinity are respectfully informed that a short season of GRAND ENGLISH OPERA will be given by the PAREPA-ROSA OPERA COMPANY, With a Full Chorus and a Grand Orchestra.

ON WEDNESDAY, Verdi's most popular opera IL TROVATORE. First appearance in Opera in this city of the Queen of Song, MME. PAREPA ROSA, in her great and unrivaled role of LEONORA; Mrs. E. SEGUIN Azucena; Mr. W. CASTLE, Manrico; Mr. ALBERT LAURENCE (his first appearance) Count de Luna; Mr. G. F. HALL Ferrando; Mrs. BODINOIR, Inez. Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.

THURSDAY—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
FRIDAY—Mozart's master work, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (first time in Louisville).
SATURDAY NIGHT—MARTHA.
SATURDAY—Grand Matinee FRA DIAVOLO.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats—Parquette & Dress Circle, $1 50; Family Circle, 75c; Reserved Seats—front chairs, $1; Gallery, 50c. The sale of seats for the 4 NIGHTS ONLY commences on Saturday, at 9 a. m., at D. P. Faulds' music store. Sale for SINGLE nights and matinee on Monday. n18 d6

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE

Helm Guards,

AT

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL,

On Monday Evening, Nov. 29, '69.

Managers.

Gen. W. L. Jackson, Gen. G. W. Chilton,
Col. Blanton Duncan, Gen. Basil W. Duke,
Richard Ronald, Maj. Felix Allen,
Capt. D. F. C. Weller, Capt. N. B. Peck
Lieut. Chas. Clark, Lieut. Richard Delph,
Sam. D. Mitchell, Harry Stein,
Louis Rache, Fred. Spalding,
Geo. Grinder.

Tickets One Dollar, to be had of members of the company. [illegible]

THEODORE THOMAS,

WITH HIS

Concert Organization,

ENTIRE AND INTACT,

Will be in Louisville December next.

[illegible]

Woodland Garden

EVERY SUNDAY.

The day will be duly celebrated in this [illegible] Garden by a Sacred Concert both in the afternoon and evening.

Great Western Star Band Will execute some of their best pieces, under the leadership of their excellent Musical Director, CHRIS. HAUPT.

Monday Evening's Concert will close with a GRAND BALL.

[illegible] BEN. STRUBE, Prop'r.

ROLLER SKATING

THE RINK will be open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, from 2 to [illegible] o'clock, and [illegible] to 12 o'clock. Hall on Seventh, between Walnut and Chestnut. no9 tf

WANTED. [illegible] A small dwelling of three or four rooms, garden, stable, &c., by a [illegible] Address [illegible] ap24 tf

WANTED—[illegible] A small residence in [illegible] not to exceed [illegible] Address A. P. C., [illegible] office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT. For sale on long credit, the large and commodious House and Lot on the [illegible] Walnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, the former residence of B. J. Adams. Lot 70 by 180 feet. Price [illegible] thousand dollars, one thousand cash, balance in five equal payments, with interest, each six months. House now open for examination.

VIRGIL McKNIGHT, President Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.

LAW CARDS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. S. T. BURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & BURRETT,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
Office at [illegible], east side [illegible] street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Will practice in the courts [illegible] both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. [illegible]

JNO. W. BERKLEY,
Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
[illegible]

COAL.

HARRY S. GOOSE. [illegible] TUCKER

GOOSE & TUCKER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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AND OTHER COAL.
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HAVING associated with us [illegible] JNO. W. TUCKER [illegible] we will be better able than heretofore to supply our customers with a superior quality of Coal. We invite our friends [illegible] GOOSE & TUCKER.

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PITTSBURG, CANNEL AND POMEROY COAL!
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No. 83 Fifth Street,
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WE have on hand [illegible] a large and elegant stock of Furniture, made of the best material, such as Bed-room, Parlor, Dining-room and Office Furniture, Inferior to none in the market. s tf

DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

ALASKA.

Return of the U. S. Astronomical Exploring Party—A Thrilling Story of Hardship and Adventure—The Stars and Stripes Planted Over a British Fort within the Polar Circle.

Three Thousand Miles Boating on the Great Yukon River.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Star.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, 1869.

Yesterday, at noon, the brig Commodore returned from Norton's Sound to San Francisco, bringing the U. S. exploring party which left this port on the 5th of April last. The record of their experience in the meantime, as learned from Captain Raymond himself, is full of interest, and I hasten to communicate it to you in advance of its publication in any other quarter

THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN

of the expedition is still, to some extent, confidential and secret. There were several causes which, it may be surmised, led to the choice of the particular time, means and men selected.

Lieutenant Whymper, in his book on Alaska, describes a descent of the Great Yukon river, and declares that a steamer of good power, capable of going ten or twelve knots, and built in the American manner, as most suitable to a swift, shallow river, with flat bottom and stern-wheel, could proceed 1,800 miles on the Yukon and sap the entire fur trade of the country. Such an experiment was projected by capitalists of San Francisco, and the Government was solicited to take advantage of this opportunity in the interests of exploration, as it was thought that, in this way, a comparatively inexpensive survey of the whole Yukon and surrounding country might be accomplished.

THE YUKON RIVER

is laid down on some maps as flowing northward and emptying into the Arctic Sea, under the name of the Colville; but in reality it takes a sudden turn to the West, South and Northwest, and empties itself through what was formerly called the Kwichpak river into Norton's Sound. Some 1,450 miles from the mouth, at the confluence of Porcupine and Pelly rivers, which by their union, form the Yukon, is situated the fort of that name, over which the British flag has waved hitherto in unquestioned supremacy, though the fort is in reality within the boundary line of our possessions in Russian America. The importance of determining this point by careful observation of longitude was an additional reason for the expedition. It was also believed that the [illegible] was on the line of totality of the [illegible] eclipse; and this furnished another [illegible] in favor of making the observations required at this particular time.

CAPT. CHARLES W. RAYMOND,

United States Corps of Engineers, the officer assigned to this work, graduated at West Point in 1865, at the head of a class of more than sixty—a position which he is said to have maintained throughout his whole course in that school. Good luck stepping in to aid his extraordinary talents and merit, he rapidly advanced to the rank of Captain in the Engineers, and is now, I believe, the youngest officer of that rank in the service, being only twenty-seven years old. He has occupied several responsible positions on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, and was last year employed as assistant to Colonel Mendell, in the erection of fortifications at various points along our sea frontier, having charge in particular of the work on Fort Stevens, Astoria, Oregon. The appointment to this honorable and arduous duty of conducting the boundary observations and the exploration of the Yukon, is thus far the crowning distinction of his [illegible] successful career. Captain Raymond is refined and intelligent in appearance, and as particular in dress as most West Pointers are apt to be; but no one would have recognized these qualities who had only seen him as he appeared on yesterday, [illegible] lounging, in an old, ragged army blouse, a dirty, worn, shrunken pair of private's pants, a very ancient and faded forage cap, and a pair of coarse, dilapidated cowhide boots. His face was hidden in a long, tangled beard; his hair hung down on his shoulders, and nothing but the tarnished remnants of a pair of shoulder-straps indicated that within this uncouth and hirsute disguise "a soldier and a gentleman" was ambushed.

THE PARTY

under his command consisted of a single assistant and a private soldier. The boldness of attempting a work of such magnitude with so small a force was real wisdom, and vindicated itself in results. It is safe to say that a large party could not have endured the fatigues and hardships of the journey, and conquering all difficulties, secured the substantial success achieved by this one young officer and his assistant. Mr Major, the gentleman referred to, rendered valuable assistance during the whole expedition, though the principal scientific work had to be performed personally by Captain Raymond, who was the only person in the party competent to all necessary observations and calculations. He took with him the most complete [illegible] and scientific outfit that has ever been carried to the polar regions; and the numerous observations when finished, will form a contribution of great value to our stock of accurate knowledge on the subject concerned in them.

THE COMMODORE

carried also Messrs. Enns(?), Smith, Westhall, Hall and Forbes, gentlemen employed by the trading company which organized the scheme to establish and take charge of posts at various points on the way. Mr. Hall was the captain of a minute iron steam launch, Yukon, with which it was proposed to ascend the river. The principal capitalist of the concern in San Francisco is understood to be Mr John Parrott, a nephew of whom accompanied the voyagers.

SITKA

was reached on the 24th of April, and Captain Raymond was received with cordial hospitality by General Jefferson C. Davis, whose guest he remained during his stay. His impressions of this part of our new possessions, though very interesting to me, I am compelled at present to pass over, merely remarking that he seems to agree with General Thomas rather than with Mr Seward, and, on the whole, would perhaps be inclined to indorse the sentiment of blunt, outspoken Alexander, of his own [illegible], who [illegible] last year from an inspecting tour of our recent acquisition" declared that there was "only two things to be said in favor of Alaska: God made it, and it belongs to the United States!" Bidding farewell to mossy Sitka and its harbor, spotted with woody islands, and surrounded with snow-clad mountains, whose bases touch the water's edge, the Commodore proceeded [illegible] to

OONALASKA ISLAND,

in the Aleutian Archipelago, Sea of Kamschatka. Here the eyes of the voyagers were regaled with a succession of wonders. The islands of this archipelago are nothing but masses of volcanoes, covered with snow. Several were observed belching forth volumes of smoke and flame. The waters abounded in whales, which sometimes came so near the vessel that the men leaned over the side and fired pistols into them. The cry of "Whale! Whale," from the deck, became so common that no one would leave the cabin at the sound. Some very lively cod fishing supplied them with the luxury of fresh fish, after a long and tedious course of "salt horse." From this point the brig proceeded to St. Paul's Island, St. George's Island, and various other points, and finally, on the 29th of June, cast anchor at Michaelowski Norton's Sound.

The voyage from Oonalaska occupied twenty days, of which nine were spent "in the ice," and five struggling in the teeth of a furious nor'wester. As the Commodore is at best a very slow sailer, and rolls fearfully in a gale, the end of this part of the trip was a great relief to all. On the 30th the little steamer, which has been carried all the way on board the brig, was launched over the side, and Captain Raymond was able to report, in the last dispatches received from him until he reappeared in San Francisco, that she "worked splendidly, and was a perfect success." The following days were spent, in a driving rain, in stowing away a cargo of provisions and the scientific apparatus, and on the morning of the 4th of July

THE LITTLE YUKON STARTED UP THE GREAT YUKON.

Twenty-one days after, with her eight inmates, she arrived at Fort Yukon, a distance of one thousand four hundred and fifty miles. The trip up the river was for the most part both pleasant and interesting, though attended with many ill comforts. The mosquitoes are unanimously declared to have been terrible—three times as large and ten times as voracious as the first-class gallinippers of other parts of the world. Netting constantly worn over the face is a necessary but not adequate protection against these ferocious insects, as they bite even through the clothing. There was room on the Yukon for only four bunks, and to these eight men were assigned, one to each bunk—a mathematical paradox which was solved by taking turns in sleeping. As Captain Raymond's duties often required him to be on deck when it was his turn to sleep, he was frequently obliged to omit the ceremony of lying down for one or two days running. Many Indian villages were passed, and it was amusing to see the surprise and alarm of the savages as the steamer approached. Most of them ran wildly from their villages in every direction, taking to the woods and hills for refuge.

The scenery on the river is reported to be in places very beautiful, but for the most part quite monotonous and uninteresting. By relieving each other every four hours, Captain Raymond and his assistant succeeded in making a complete running survey of the river for the whole distance traveled, keeping an itinerary with topographical sketches of the banks, tributaries, settlements, &c., and notes of a miscellaneous character in great quantity. Constant barometrical and astronomical observations were also taken. I think the record of this unintermitted labor of twenty-one days and nights will be considered by all competent judges as one of which any engineer might be proud. On arriving at Fort Yukon, Captain Raymond immediately put up his observatories and went to work. His instruments having been injured during the long river voyage, he repaired them himself, and on the 7th of August obtained "splendid observations" of the eclipse. Unfortunately, Fort Yukon is much farther north than has been hitherto supposed, and the eclipse at this point was only partial It gave him fine materials for the determination of longitude, however, and the results of his calculations being announced to the occupants of the post, it followed that on the 9th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE BRITISH FLAG CAME DOWN,

and Captain Raymond ran up in its place the Stars and Stripes. "Old Glory" never floated on land so far north before. Fort Yukon is several miles within the arctic circle, and about eighty miles on our side of the boundary line of British America. Thus far all had been successful, but

THE RETURN TO THE SEA

was to prove a more serious business. It was intended to remain at Fort Yukon until September 15, but this proved impracticable, as the river freezes by the 1st of October, and sometimes much earlier. The plan had been to leave the steamer for trading purposes, obtain Indians and birch-bark canoes, and in that way descend the river. But only two Indians and no canoes could be secured, so the party set to work, Crusoe fashion, and constructed a skiff out of drift wood, pitching it well outside. This rickety craft carried them nearly 1,000 miles to Anvic, where she deliberately went to pieces, like the one-horse shay. At Nulato, some 200 miles above Anvic, the Indians left them, and, as no others could be obtained, they rowed the remaining distance alone. During the whole of the return trip, which was full of wild adventure, Capt. Raymond was accompanied only by Mr. Major, his assistant, and by private Michael Foley, a faithful and willing attendant, picked up at Sitka. At Anvic, still 500 miles from the sea, he found that he could obtain at the little trading station neither Indian guides nor a suitable boat. Greatly embarrassed by this situation, he called together some of the principal natives and questioned them. Anvic lies at the junction with the Yukon of the Anvic river, a tributary which rises in the coast mountains, and flows inland—first North, then East, then South. The Indians said that they often ascended this river in the summer with canoes to a point on its northerly course where it is only separated from the coast by a single range of mountains, which they could then cross to the post of Pakik tolk, opposite Michaelowski. Mr. Clark, the Superintendent at Anvic, would not advise the attempt on this route, being unacquainted with that part of the country, and fearing the lateness of the season, but gallantly volunteered to accompany Captain Raymond, if the latter should decide to venture. His experience in Arctic travel, and skill in dealing with the Indians, subsequently proved very valuable to the party. After much anxious deliberation, Captain Raymond resolved that since he could not descend the Yukon further he would ascend the Anvic, and then attempt the passage of the mountains.

THE ANVIC RIVER

is swift as lightning, and very shallow. They were obliged to push their canoe all the way up with poles, and could never make more than ten or twelve miles a day. At the end of the fifth day they found themselves unable to proceed, the river having fallen rapidly, preparatory to freezing, so that it would no longer float even a canoe. They were on the southerly course of the river and had not yet passed around its great bend. They could go back to Anvic and wait a few months, or they could leave the river and strike westward towards the sea, crossing three ranges of mountains, the upper Anvic and two other streams, with whatever other unknown obstacles might present themselves. None wanted to go back, and the young leader declared that at all events he would not return to Anvic, where he had already found further progress down the Yukon impossible. The chief of a neighboring village was consulted as to the feasibility of the direct across-country route, and replied that it might be possible, but that no one, either white man or Indian, had ever performed it. The loss of a large quantity of provisions added to the difficulties of the situation, and reduced the party to the necessity of living on fish. In this state of affairs Mr. Clark again declined to give advice, but said he would follow wherever Capt. Raymond would lead. Capt Raymond seems to be one of those who will lead whether anybody will follow or not, and, without more ado, the little party turned its back upon the Indians and the river and

PLUNGED INTO THE WILDERNESS.

The experience of the next five days is neither to be reckoned in time nor distance. When men are starving, seconds are weeks and inches miles. Readers of the early Spanish chronicles may recollect the nature of the country through which some of the South American expeditions cut their way. Kingsley has well described it in "Amyas Leigh;" and the Arctic Zone seems to parallel the tropics in the production of a frightful, all but impassable, wilderness. The whole country traversed by this party on its last bold transit consists of swamps, stagnant pools and jungle. The swamps occur even on the top of the mountains. They crossed three mountain ranges and three streams. Progress was rendered still more slow and difficult by the moss which covers the whole surface everywhere, more than a foot in depth. Staggering and wading, often without food, through this horrible country, they passed five days and nights. On the night they arrived at the second crossing of the Anvic, Foley had to be left all night on the hills, as he was too weak to reach the river, and the rest were too weak to bring him down until the next day. Fortunately, they found here some Indian hunters with plenty of food; but Captain Raymond was too faint to eat, and as soon as he reached their camp fell to vomiting violently. But, not to prolong this description of sufferings now happily over, the whole party, alive, though scarcely more than alive, reached the Esquimaux village of Isik-tolk, on the coast about twenty miles from Michaelowski. The natives were all away hunting, but word was somehow got to Michaelowski, where the Commodore still lay, waiting for the party to emerge from the mouth of the Yukon. The captain of the brig immediately sent over a whale-boat with food, and possibly something to drink, and by midnight on the 6th of October the wanderers were again on board. Capt. Raymond was unable to walk for weeks, and the rest were almost equally worn out. A tedious and stormy voyage of forty days brought them to San Francisco.

This letter is already more extended than I meant it to be; but I have left much of thrilling interest untold. I need, however, add no more to prove that the chief of this expedition has displayed qualities of a high order, and completely justified his superiors in their choice of so youthful an officer for a service at once so difficult and honorable.

T.

☞ The New Orleans Picayune says that large shipments of Texas cattle are being made from the mouth of Red river to the West, and that the trade bids fair to become an extensive one. The cattle are taken on at the mouth of Red river and landed at Cairo.

WARREN COUNTY.

Progress of the Glasgow Railroad—Another Vote to be Had on the Subscription to the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad—The Late Cold Snaps and the Injury They Have Done.

GLASGOW, KY., Nov. 18, 1869.

The time that has passed since you last heard from your "occasional" in this locality has been rendered lively with most important occurrences and events For one, the Glasgow railroad has been placed under contract, and is being pushed forward in its construction as rapidly as possible. A large force is scattered all along the line from its junction with the Louisville and Nashville road to the point where the gradation is almost completed from town. The contract binds the operatives to have the grade completed by the first of April, and "it is understood that time is of the essence of the contract." Mr. Rodeauer, of Tennessee, is the contractor, with several subcontractors, all of whom have been making the best use of the fine, dry, cool autumn weather to get well on with the work before the severe winter sets in The entire issue of the bonds of the town of Glasgow has been disposed of at fair rates, while those of the taxed district are meeting with encouraging favor, and are going in considerable sums at highly satisfactory figures. Investments in both are regarded as very desirable, and most if not all the transactions have been with our citizens at home One party took about fifteen thousand dollars of both issues. Mr. Garnett, the President of the company, is widely known as one of the most thorough-going business men, and, as being in every way entirely reliable, possesses the fullest confidence of all who know him. By the first of June we shall, without doubt, be connected in iron bonds with your enterprising and thriving city.

Next, at our last County Court application was made to submit the question to the voters of the county as to the subscription of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad. The application was entertained, and an election ordered to be held on the 25th of December, prox. Your readers will remember that a similar proposition for four hundred thousand dollars was voted down by a very small majority but a short time since. The contest which is approaching will be very warm, as a high degree of confidence is felt on both sides.

On account of the impulse derived from the enterprises mentioned, from the recent rich petroleum developments in this vicinity, from the large bodies of land lying closely adjacent, which have lately turned upon the market, and from other causes, every house in town has been filled, some at the most liberal rents, so that now those who get shelter will have either to double in with others or build. Many new houses are in progress, and many more in contemplation. Among them a large tobacco house is being erected by Esquire Buford. An extensive pork house, we understand, will be built in time for another hog season, by the Messrs. Bobs. Mechanics in every branch of business are in great demand.

Farmers have suffered greatly from the late cold snaps, in the frosting of their corn and tobacco It has had the effect of lifting prices very greatly, and is making a very sensible impression upon the price of pork. Hogs and cattle are both moving out of the country very rapidly, and at high figures.

In political circles the chief topic of interest here, as being somewhat of a local nature, is the election of Gen Jo. Lewis, our Representative elect, to the Speakership of the next Legislature. That he would eminently adorn and dignify the position, not even his political opponents deny, but concur with his warmest friends as to his fitness for the distinction. We are satisfied, besides, that the wish to see this honor conferred upon him is not confined to our county but is shared by a very large portion of this section of the State, where he is well and widely known as one of the best of men, as well as one of the ablest and best of lawyers. More anon.

NOVICE.

THE CURRENCY FRAUDS.

New Fractional Notes in Circulation in a Defective Manner.

[From the New York Times, 17th]

The Times has just come into the possession of some very startling and important information regarding an investigation now being made on the part of the Treasury Department at Washington, for the purpose, it is alleged, of discovering certain frauds supposed to be connected with the issue of the new fractional currency. The secret way in which the official investigation has been conducted, the reticence maintained by the Government concerning it, and the subterfuge used to divert public attention from it, offer a good ground for believing that a quantity of the new currency, how large cannot be estimated at present, has been put into circulation in a fraudulent and surreptitious manner. The investigation was held in this city, but originated with Secretary Boutwell. About two weeks ago the latter was informed by one of his subordinates that some of the recently-issued twenty five cent stamps had been presented to the Treasury for redemption, and that the discovery was made that they were defective in one particular, being without the usual red Treasury seal on the face. The fact was not one calculated to excite surprise or to be generally observed by most people, but to the Secretary and his assistants it suggested one of two things, either that gross frauds had been perpetrated, or that extreme carelessness had been used in putting the seal on the new currency by those engaged in that duty. Nothing has been ascertained as yet, however, to indicate to what extent the defective currency exists, but the investigation now being pursued is likely to establish the requisite testimony.

The contract for printing the new currency notes was made by Mr. Boutwell, who divided the work between the American Bank Note Company and the National Bank Note Company of this city. The former company was empowered to execute the work on the obverse of the ten cent and fifty cent notes, the reverse being done by the other company The backs on the fifteen and twenty-five cent stamps were printed by the National, the faces being executed by the American. When the backs are printed by one company they go to the other company for the faces, after which they are forwarded to the capital, where they receive the United States seal. They are then ready for use. It will become apparent to every reader, from the above statement of the manner in which the currency is prepared, that the attempt to clear the mystery surrounding the defective stamps referred to must necessarily be very difficult and protracted. It will be necessary for the Treasury Department to find out every minute particular connected with the printing of the stamps, commencing from the time that the bank note paper is issued to the two engraving companies in this city. It is only by a thorough examination of this sort that the Secretary will be enabled to state whether any currency was abstracted in this city or Washington, or whether the seal was accidentally omitted from the stamps during the stamping process.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

On Tuesday last a commission was sent to this city by Mr. Boutwell with a view of obtaining the exact number of fractional currency notes (both printed and partially printed) now in the possession of the American Bank Note Company and the National Bank Note Company. The party consisted of Mr. Wilson, Chief of the Redemption and Issue Bureau of the Treasury Department, Mr Guthrie, Captain Johnson, and Mr Lincoln, together with twenty ladies, who were detailed to count the blank sheets and partly-printed money in the possession of both companies. The commission arrived here on Tuesday evening, but did not make any announcement of their presence. It was intimated, however, that they were out here to count the gold at the sub-Treasury, but this story was probably circulated in the hope that it would divert public attention from the true motive of their visit The investigation, for which the companies were prepared by the briefest kind of notice, was inaugurated on Wednesday. Mr. Wilson assigned ten counters to the American Bank Note Company, superintending their labors in person. Every facility was extended by the officers of the company to aid the officers of the commission The counting was carried on from day to day, finally terminating on Saturday last During its progress the officers of the commission declined to furnish any details concerning it, one of them announcing that himself and his associates were not at liberty to divulge the least thing about it. About three million bank note sheets were accounted by the American, amounting to $13,000,000 worth of ten and fifty-cent stamps. Mr. Wilson returned to Washington on Sunday, and subsequently rendered his report to Acting Secretary Richardson. The report was highly satisfactory, resulting in an order to Mr. Yavill, President of the company, in which he was directed to continue the printing of the money allotted the company.

The investigation at the National Bank Note Company's office has not yet been completed. It is being conducted under the supervision of Mr. Guthrie. It is but just to the officers of the company to state that they emphatically deny that the investigation is being conducted for the purpose of discovering any frauds.

SUPPOSE.

"Cut this out and Paste it in Your Bonnet."

[From the N. Y. Citizen.]

Suppose that women qualify themselves to be good wives; suppose they learn to superintend the household to direct the cook, to control the nursemaid, to keep the butcher boy and groceryman up to the requirements of the occasion and the letter of their contracts. Suppose they study economy, acquire the skill necessary to fit their dresses, and the good sense to cut their cloth according to their means. Suppose they educate themselves partially, so as to be useful and pleasant companions, not mere dolls and toys. Suppose they practice keeping accounts, so that they can have some idea how the money goes. Suppose they try to go without morning visits and evening parties—matinees, balls and routs. Suppose they strive to appreciate the fact that they are not meant merely to make peacocks of themselves. Suppose, when, they have done all this, we let them work as much besides as they may wish, provided they insist upon it.

HOTELS.

GALT HOUSE
Louisville, Ky.
JILSON P. JOHNSON,
MANAGER.
se9 3m

U. S. Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
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This Hotel is being Refitted and Furnished.
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NATIONAL HOTEL,

HAVING recently made an addition of forty rooms to this centrally located hotel, together with spacious parlors and reception room, and a gentlemen's parlor and reading room, we desire to call the attention of the public to the improved style of the house and our very low rates. This hotel is in the centre of the city, convenient to all business houses, steamboat landing, postoffice and places of amusement. Street cars leave the door every ten minutes for all parts of the city. Fare $2 50 per day.
se6 11 SHIRLEY & McCORKLE.

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(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,)
Corner of Eighth and Main streets.
Transient guests accommodated with lodgings. Open at all hours.
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Jefferson st., near Third.
[illegible] HENRY, Prop'r.
THIS elegant Restaurant is supplied with SEASONABLE DELICACIES, which are served in the best style and at all hours. Regular meals [illegible]. nov8

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ARE acknowledged to be the best musical instruments in the world, and are sold only, at the lowest prices, by their sole agent,
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OF the best and cheapest American and foreign manufacture, sold at very low prices, wholesale and retail, by D. P. FAULDS, Importer of Musical Goods and Publisher of Music, 70 Main street, between Second and Third. Catalogues and price lists furnished. oc13 tf

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NEW MUSIC
I HAVE REMOVED to my NEW STORE,
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BET. THIRD AND FOURTH.
Pianos, Organs, &c., at Low Prices.
oc2 tf LOUIS TRIPP.

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J. F. GRIFFIN & SONS
[Established 1833.]
Have Removed to their new and elegant Store,
No. 2 S. E. Cor. Market & First.
ONE door above the old stand, on the same side of the street, where they keep constantly in stock all kinds of
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
Including the celebrated STAR SHIRT and DRAWERS; also a splendid line of Piece goods, comprising every variety of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they are prepared to have made up in the most approved style and fashion. se21 2m

CARPET HOUSE!
J. G. Mathers & Co.,
No. 106 MAIN STREET,
ADJOINING BANK OF LOUISVILLE
Louisville, Ky.
WE are receiving daily, from the importers and manufacturers, the largest and finest assortment of
Carpets of every description, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
House Furnishing Goods, &c.,
That has ever been received in the Western country, all of which will be sold at the lowest New York cash prices, on account of the importers and manufacturers se27 tf

WINTERSMITH.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY
—OR—
SANTONIN
LOZENGES!
—THE—
Most Reliable Vermifuge
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.
ENTIRELY HARMLESS.
Safe for Children of any Age.
NEVER FAILS TO EFFECTUALLY
Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless, active principle of the European Wormseed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity; and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physicians, and often hazardous in their nature.

My purpose is to present to the medical profession this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable and agreeable form, in determined quantities and of uniform composition To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges are formed

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may, therefore, be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only **pure Sugar** and **pure Santonin.** The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution, so that **each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin:** the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children Die Annually for the Want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY,
—OR—
Satonin Lozenges,
Can be depended on as a Certain Remedy, Pleasant to the Taste, and Children are Fond of Them.

For Sale by all Druggists.
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(Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co)
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this Column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

ALE—Madison Whiskey and other Ales—Weber's, No. 23 Fourth street.

ALL KINDS of Smokers' Goods at Whittier's, southwest corner Third and Jefferson.

BOURLIER & WEBER—Louisville Ornamental Galvanized Iron Works, No. 28 Main street between Sixth and Seventh.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS—For all the States, and Notary Public Office 134 Jefferson street. N. B. WILSON.

CROMEY, WILLIAM—Dealer in Paper and Gunpowder, 200 south side Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

COOK & GOODMAN—Importers and dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver and Plated-ware, Spectacles, Optics, Clocks, &c., 128 Third street, between Jefferson and Green.

EDWARDS, GEO. T., Attorney at Law, No. [illegible] Bamberger & Bloom Block, Louisville, Ky.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE—Corner Fourth and Green sts., under Masonic Temple.

HARLAN & NEWMAN, Attorneys at Law Louisville, Ky., near Willard Hotel. au20

HAYS, WILL S.—Dealer in Sheet Music and Musical Instruments.

HAYS, ROBERT W.—Attorney at Law, Center street, near Jefferson.

JAMES, THOMAS & CO.—Dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office No 86 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson.

MOUNT, W. J., Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness, No. 71 Jefferson st., between Second and Third.

J. B. McELFATRICK, Architect, No. 146 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

STANCLIFF & ANDREWARTHA—Architects, No. 9 Hamilton Building corner Sixth and Main.

LIQUORS.

S. T. SUIT & CO.,
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
PURE KENTUCKY BOURBONS
LOUISVILLE, KY.
se27 3m

Woodcock Bourbon
PURE COPPER WHISKY.
WOODCOCK BOURBON
DORN BARKHOUSE & CO. Jefferson Co. Ky.
WE offer to the trade our large stock of copper-distilled whiskies, new and old, in bond or tax paid, at the lowest market prices. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,
ap19 tf No. 3 Main street.

PURE COPPER WHISKY.
T. H. SHERLEY, PROPRIETOR. CRYSTAL SPRING DISTILLERY. JACOB LAVAL & SON DISTILLERS 5TH DIST. KENTUCKY.
NO steam used in the process of distillation. Nothing but the best material used, and great care taken to make this the
Best Whisky
In the State. Parties desiring to visit the distillery can do so by applying at my office, No. 41 Fourth street.
je22 T. H. SHERLEY.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS,
THIS truly valuable medicine is gradually but surely winning its way into every household in the nation, and is confidently recommended for the Cure of
Dyspepsy, Constipation,
And every form of
INDIGESTION, CHILLS, FEVERS,
And all Diseases arising from
TORPID LIVER.
For Consumption and Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Debility,
From any Diseases, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.
My experience of Thirty Years enables me to select the purest and best Bourbon Whisky for this article, and to combine with it materials which form the most effective Tonic in the world.
I do not pretend to place this medicine in competition with the quack nostrums of the day; a careful comparison will show that it possesses a richness and body which nothing but fine material can give, and which cannot be imitated with mean liquor and cheap drugs.
I have the privilege of referring to some of the principal Physicians in Kentucky.
W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor.
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers, General Wholesale Agents,
25 Main street, bet. First and Second,
oc19 Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary,
Office No. 70½ Jefferson St., between Second and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.
A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.
A varix clasp, warranted to cure varicocele in four days; price $25; sent to any address. Also agent for Dewee's Female Regulating Pills, warranted to remove irregularities, &c.; price at office or by mail $2. A full assortment of bandages and trusses always on hand. Male sheaths, superior quality; single one $1, or $5 per dozen. Address
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
au23 3m Louisville, Ky.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies.
ASK for no other, take no other, and you will save time, health and money.
$1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.
Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1 cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous or Skin Eruptions, Copper Colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c.; is the greatest Renovator, Alterative and Blood Purifier known; removes all diseases from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.
Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 2 cures Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms, whether from mercury or other causes; gives immediate relief in all cases. No dieting necessary. I have thousands of Certificates proving the miraculous cures effected by these Remedies. PRICE of either No. 1 or No. 2 $5 00 per bottle, or two bottles for $9 00.
Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a safe, speedy, pleasant and radical cure for all Urinary Derangements, accompanied with full direction. PRICE, $3 00 per bottle.
Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a radical cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young; imparting energy with wonderful effect. PRICE, $5 00 per bottle or two bottles for $9 00.
On receipt of price, these Remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. B. RICHARDS, sole proprietor," blown in glass of bottles.
Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS,
No. 228 Varick street, New York.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Circulars sent. jy3 eodly

TRANSPORTATION.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES
7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:35 P. M
5:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:05 A. M
11:15 P. M.	No. 17 Nash. Expr., (Daily.)	1:30 P. M
7:55 A. M.	No. 7, Mount Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:00 P. M
3:15 P. M.	No. 19 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Saturdays.)	8:35 A. M

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

6:30 A. M.	No. 3. Mail (Daily ex'pt Sunday.)	3:50 A. M
10:20 A. M.	No. 17, New York Ex. (Daily ex'pt Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express (Daily)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily ex'pt Sunday.)	6:30 A. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic M. & Ex., (Daily ex'pt Sunday.)	7:00 P. M

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI SHORT LINE R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 5. Cin. & East. M (Daily exc't Sunday.)	11:45 A. M
3:55 P. M.	No. 7. Cin. & Eastern Ex., Daily	11:40 P. M
11:10 P. M.	No. 9, Cin. & Eastern Ex., (Daily except Saturday.) Sleeping cars on this train, and are open at 9 P. M.	4:55 A. M
5:55 A. M.	No. 1, Lexing'n Mail, (Daily exc't Sunday.)	10:55 A. M
2:20 P. M.	No. 3, Lex. Express, (Daily exc't Sunday.)	6:35 P. M
4:25 P. M.	No. 5. Lagrange Ac. (Daily exc't Sunday.)	8:40 A. M

No. 7 (3:55 P. M. Sundays) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines which leave Cincinnati Sunday night.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS

CLOSES A. M.	CLOSES P. M.		ARRIVES A. M.	ARRIVES P. M.
......	1:00 / 12:00	Eastern mail	7:30	4:
9:00	......	New York extra mail	12:00	...
......	1:00 / 12:00	Saint Louis Mail	7:30	4:
......	1:00 / 12:00	Indianapolis & Chic. mail	7:30	4:
......	4:00 / 12:00	Mem., Clark. & N. O. mail	8:30	1
......	9:00 / 12:00	Nash., Chat'n'go, &c., mail	......	1: / 10:
......	12:30	Leb. & Rich. Br'nch mail	......	3:1
......	3:00	Bardstown Branch mail	9:00	......
......	3:00 / 12:00	Lex., Frank. & way mail	10:30	7:0
9:30	......	Lou. & Cin. Mail Boat	6:30	......
......	3:30	Lou. & Evans. Mail Boat—L'ves Mon., We., Fri. & Sat.	6:0	......
......	1:00 / 12:00	New Albany and Jeff. mail	......	3: / 4:3
......	2:00 / 12:00	Shelbyville mail	10:45	7:
......	12:00	Taylorsville Stage—Leaves Mon., Wed. and Fri.	......	12:3
......	12:00	Mt. Washington Stage—L'vs Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	......	2:3

LOUISVILLE, CINCIN. & LEX. R. R.
Short-Line R. R.
FARE $3 50.

Trains Leave.		Trains Arrive.
9:30 A. M.	Cincin. (daily ex. Sun.)	12:00 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati daily	12:20 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	Cincin. (daily ex. Sat.)	4:55 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex'n (daily ex. Sun.)	6:35 P. M.
2:20 P. M.	Lex'n (daily ex. Sun.)	10:55 A. M.
4:25 P. M.	Lag'ge (daily ex. Sun.)	8:40 A. M.

SAM'L GILL,
no15 Gen'l Superintendent.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.
Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:
Leave. [Nov. 14, 1869.] Arrive.
7:50 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail. 10:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express. 9:05 A. M.
12:00 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail. 1:25 P. M.
8:00 A. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail. 2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation. 8:30 A. M.
☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday.
☞ For through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Villard Hotel Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
n17 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND *Indianapolis Railroad.*
The Only All-Rail Route to the East, North and West.
PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking the United States mailboat same day.
Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville), as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
6:30 A. M., daily ex. Sun.	1:15 A. M., daily ex. Mon.
9:50 A. M., daily ex. Sun.	6:30 A. M., daily ex. Sun.
2:30 P. M., daily.	11:10 A. M., daily ex. Mon.
11:30 P. M., daily ex. Saturday.	3:50 P. M., daily ex. Sunday.

Sunday Night Express leaves at 11:30 P. M., connecting East and West at Seymour and Indianapolis.
Baggage checked through to all principal points.
Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 9:50 A. M. train run through to New York via Cambridge City, Columbus, Ohio, and Pittsburg, without change.
Through Car will leave on 2:30 P. M. train on Sunday.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on 2:30 P. M. train through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.
For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at the company's office, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent.
S. E. CAREY, Gen. Ticket Agent.
Jeffersonville, Ind., May 25th, 1869. my22

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S
THROUGH LINE TO
California and China.
STEAMERS leave Pier No. 42 North River foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 5th and 21st of every month.
Except when these days fall on Sunday then the day previous.
November 20—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker.
100 pounds of baggage allowed to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Manzanillo, that of the 5th connects at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 5th and 21st for Central American ports, also those of the 1st touch at Manzanillo.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA
Steamer JAPAN, leaves San Francisco December 1st, 1869.
For freight, passage, tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AND COLLECTING Agency.
PERRIN, NICHOLSON & CO.,
HAMILTON BANK BUILDING,
S. E. Corner Main & Sixth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers.
No advance charged on Publishers' Prices.
All leading Newspapers kept on file.
Information given as to Cost of Advertising.
All Orders receive Careful Attention.
Inquiries by mail answered promptly.
Special Lists prepared for customers.
Advertisements Written and Notices secured.
Orders from Business Men especially solicited.
Selections made on reasonable terms. sel3 tf

MOORE & BROTHER,
Bill Posting and Distributing,
Office 101 Green Street.
THE undersigned will carry on the business of Bill Posting and Distributing as heretofore conducted by the firm of DICK MOORE & SON.
oc15 MOORE & BRO

DAILY EXPRESS.

ADVERTISING RATES

—OF—

THE LOUISVILLE EXPRESS.

[illegible]	$1 00
[illegible] each	50
[illegible]	3 50
One W[illegible]	10 00
[illegible]	17 50
Two [illegible]	25 00
Three [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] lines solid agate, or their equivalent in space, be considered a square.
Advertisements on first and third pages 33⅓ per cent. additional.
Advertisements inserted every other day 25 per cent. additional.
Advertisements inserted at intervals 33⅓ per cent additional.
Advertisements to occupy fixed places, 50 per cent. additional.
Double column advertisements, 25 per cent. additional.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Transient Amusements, $1 per square for each insertion.
"Wants," "For Rent," "For Sales," etc., 25 cents for each [illegible] of five lines.
"Town Topics," [illegible] per line; Locals in black letter, [illegible] cents per line, and [illegible] cents per line for each insertion.
Marriage and Death Notices, 50 [illegible] each.
All [illegible] due on first insertion [illegible].
All advertisements, except for [illegible] must [illegible] whom we have running accounts [illegible].

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

EVENING DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE.]

GERMANY.

OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING IN HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, Nov. 19.—Thanksgiving day was celebrated yesterday by the American residents of this city and Germans formerly residents of the United States, by a dinner at the Alster Hotel. The American Consul proposed the toast, "The North German Band and the Hamburg Senate," to which Senator Neill, of the latter body, responded with a toast to the United States.

The Bremen Consul, Herr Jansledo, followed with the health of President Grant. Various other toasts were given, including the memory of President Lincoln, the "Washington Club" of Hamburg, and American enterprise in Europe. The assembly separated at a late hour.

ITALY.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

FLORENCE, Nov. 19.—In consequence of the election of [illegible], an opposition candidate, as President of the Chamber, has sent [illegible] The resignations of the Ministry [illegible].

NEW YORK.

[illegible] OF MR. GRIGG.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A private [illegible] [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

The Pampa-Ro[illegible] Trade—Personal.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—[illegible] at [illegible] the largest [illegible] two [illegible] Gens P. [illegible] and J. W. [illegible] arrived last night.

River and Weather.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—Monongahela 3 feet 6 inches and [illegible]. Drizzling rain. Wind southwest. Thermometer 38.

ST. LOUIS.

Fall of a Stone-front Building—Thirteen Men Buried in the Ruins—The Killed and Wounded—Suit for Libel—Sale of Bonds, etc.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—About 8 o'clock this morning a portion of the large stone-front building, on the corner of Beaver and Fifth streets, fell with a terrible crash, burying from nine to thirteen men at work in the basement. At this writing six men have been taken out of the ruins, one of whom, Napoleon [illegible], has six ribs broken, two severe wounds on his head, and his legs [illegible] injured. He cannot live.

Francis [illegible] has a severe wound on the spine and is badly bruised.

John Swit[illegible] badly bruised on the head and [illegible].

A. L. Johnson, Conrad [illegible] and Jas. Strouder [illegible] slightly injured.

Desperate efforts are being made to extricate the others from the ruins.

It appears the part of the building which fell had been [illegible] days, and while the men were [illegible] a new iron [illegible] stone [illegible] had been [illegible] the [illegible] wall, [illegible] in the basement [illegible] top [illegible] the roof, came down with a crash, bringing with it about forty-five feet of the [illegible] south wall of the building. Everything fell inwardly. Therefore no one on the street was injured. The part of the building [illegible] fell was forty-five by thirty-six feet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Men have been energetically working all afternoon and evening on the ruins of the building which fell this morning. But only one more person has been taken out, the [illegible] body of John S. Eahore, a well known [illegible] carpenter, at last past nine tonight. His head was horribly crushed, and he must have died instantly. It is thought four other persons are still in the ruins, but there are no hopes of rescuing any of them alive. Laboring parties will be kept at work all night.

Another man, not much hurt, is nearly extricated from the ruins of the Fifth-street building.

The Fifth-street wall, which was considerably bulged out in several places, has been strongly braced, and is now considered secure.

The immediate cause of the accident is not yet definitely ascertained, and probably will not be until the Coroner's inquest, which will be held on Sunday. Many reports are in circulation about the insecurity of the building and the flimsy manner of its construction, but they are mainly exaggerations. Well-informed men say it was a substantial structure, and the cause of its fall is a great mystery.

Judge Wolffe, of the Court of Criminal Correction, has sued the St. Louis Times Company for the publication of a libelous article reflecting on his competency as Judge. He claims $25,000 damages.

The caisson in which the east pier of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge is being built, reached the bottom of the river yesterday, thirty-five feet below the surface of the water.

Hudson E. Bridge, purchaser of the Pacific railroad stock owned by St. Louis county, paid to the County Court to-day, by check on the Bank of Commerce, New York. The amount received will be appropriated to the purchase of county bonds.

Disasters on the Lakes.

PULASKI, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The schooner Volunteer came ashore at Port Ontario last night. Crew supposed to be lost.

PORT DOVER, Nov. 19.—The schooner Elizabeth White is sunk off Port Dover laden with barley. Crew saved.

The Julia is ashore at Nanticook.

The Sam. Anderson is ashore at Port Dover, full of water.

WHITBY, Nov. 19.—The Maggie is damaged off this port, with rudder sails and a part of the rigging gone. She is loaded with peas.

Another vessel unknown is reported ashore west of here.

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

The New Tax and Tariff Bills Considered.

Diminution of Smuggling on the Canadian Border.

Proposed Redistribution of the Currency.

Specie Payments Not So Near As Was Supposed.

American Policy in Paraguay.

Bill to Abolish Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, who is here, announces that he shall early press the consideration of the new tax and tariff bills upon the House of Representatives, leaving the House to judge rather than the committee whether such legislation shall be pushed through at this session. The bill to reduce into one act and amend the laws relating to internal taxes was nearly perfected at the last session, and is already pending. Its principal object is to codify into one act the many internal revenue laws and do away with the conflicting construction of various sections. This bill will doubtless become a law, but the fact of a tariff measure is more a matter of conjecture.

SMUGGLING.

The Commissioner of Customs, in his annual report, will state that smuggling along the Canadian frontier has been very materially suppressed during the present year. The contraband trade in distilled spirits has wholly ceased, while the arrest of prominent book and dry-goods smugglers has had a most salutary effect in suppressing the illicit transactions of a smaller class.

BANKING.

There is every reason to believe that the Comptroller of the Currency will renew, in his forthcoming annual report, the proposition which he submitted to the last Congress, through the House Banking Committee, for [illegible] of bank circulation and a corresponding relative withdrawal of fifty millions of [illegible], with the substitution of four per cent. bonds as the basis of the National Bank issues. He argued to the committee that the bonds held by the United States as security for the bank circulation amounted to $342,000,000, for which, or a proportion of eighty per cent. between the capital and the circulation might be substituted $[illegible] four per cent. bonds; that $455,000,000 of these four per cents would take up the whole [illegible] held as securities by the Government; and that this amount would secure the new million dollars circulation, which, being sold for cash, would furnish fifty millions dollars in United States notes to be canceled in lieu of the National Bank notes, and would [illegible] $12,700,000 besides to be used in the purchase and cancellation of other interest-bearing securities. Most of the Senators and members who are here agree that if a four per cent. loan is to be floated the West must have more currency, although Senator Sherman, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, expresses the opinion that the rate of interest on a funding loan must be higher than four per cent. Eastern men also declare that money is so stringent in their section that the East will never consent to the proposed redistribution of the currency, by which New England and New York would lose, according to the bill which passed the House last winter but failed in the Senate, some thirty millions of National bank circulation, to be transferred to the West and South. Senator Sherman will urge the discussion of his pending bill in the Senate before the holiday recess.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Senator Morton does not think the day of specie resumption is so near at hand as some financial theorists lead the public to believe.

THE CONTEST IN MISSISSIPPI.

Parties in Mississippi have been mailing to the President and other officials here, copies of a letter written in 1856 by Alcorn, the Radical candidate for Governor of that State, in which he severely denounces Johnson's policy as being too liberal to the South, and advises the people of his section to stand for their rights. Judge Dent left Washington this morning to meet Alcorn on the stump on Monday.

THE PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTY.

The contest over the American policy in Paraguay having been ended before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, it has been transferred to the State Department, where ex-Ministers McMahon and Washburne almost daily interview Secretary Fish. The Administration is inclined to sustain Admiral Davis and McMahon, and discard Washburne.

THE REGULAR CABINET MEETING

of to-day was attended by all the members but the Attorney General and Secretary Boutwell, and had matters of more than usual importance under consideration. The session was protracted, and the President refused, before and after it, to receive a single visitor.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

are now running from a quarter to half a million per day. If they keep up for the rest of the fiscal year in the same ratio per quarter as compared with the present business year, they will exceed the estimate by many millions.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

Ex-Congressman Loan, of Missouri, has arrived here as a candidate for the United States Judgeship, embracing the Circuit of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. He is indorsed by two Cabinet members, Messrs. Boutwell and Creswell, and by most of the Missouri Congressional delegation.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The recent statement regarding the advertisement for proposals for contracts to carry United States mails in Missouri should be thus corrected: That at the instance of Senator Drake the Radical paper in Cape Girardeau was selected in place of the Westliche Post, of St. Louis.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Senator Drake, of Missouri, is in the city, and has prepared a bill for introduction on the first day of the session, proposing to abolish all appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in all cases alleged to be political and arising under the reconstruction laws, and even going so far as to prevent decision on the pending cases which involve the constitutionality of the legal tender law.

RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Receipts from customs Nov. 18, $294,243.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN VIRGINIA.

Advices received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that the squad of cavalry which has been aiding the revenue officers in breaking up illicit distilleries in Virginia is doing service in Bartlet and Craig counties. In the Sixth district. Several stills were found. The distillers were arrested and held for defrauding the government, and about 300 gallons of brandy seized. The Eighth district was also visited, and a large number of stills discovered and the parties arrested. In Montgomery, Pulaski, Blount and Tazewell counties, on Rich mountain, two miles away from any road or path, a number of stills were seized, and a large quantities of whisky, beer and brandy confiscated.

REVENUE OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

Supervisor Emory, of Tennessee, reports under date of the 14th, successful operation against distillers in the Second District of Tennessee. Deputy Marshal Edmundson, who had been left in charge of some stills and a quantity of whisky seized, was attacked and overpowered by a crowd of men, a dozen or more in number, and in spite of a most determined resistance, the property was taken away from him.

THE INDIANS—RAID AT FORT FETTERMAN.

Official information has been received here from Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, dated 15th inst., in which the following report is made of a recent raid of Sioux Indians in the vicinity of Fort Fetterman:

On the night of the 28th ult. a hunting party, consisting of three men belonging to Company K, 2d U. S. Cavalry, named McKenna, McAlister and Wentworth, were attacked, about fifteen miles from Fort Fetterman, by a party of [illegible] Sioux, of Red Cloud's band, and McKenna and McAlister instantly killed. Wentworth, who was an old hunter, escaped, and came to the Fort next morning. Upon Wentworth's report of the fact, Captain Wells, commanding officer, instantly dispatched [illegible] with his company, K, 2d cavalry, in pursuit of the Indians, but they were unable to overtake them. They found the bodies of the soldiers, which the Indians had left without either scalping or mutilating them; and their guns, ammunition and equipments were undisturbed. One of the horses belonging to the soldiers had been shot and left, and the other three were taken off by the Indians.

Black Co[illegible], and another chief of Medicine Man's band, accompanied [illegible] as guides. All agree these Indians are [illegible] of Red Cloud's band, about sixty in number. It is supposed by many [illegible] John Richards, Jr., late Indian trader at Fort Fetterman, was leader of the band. Richards had previously murdered a soldier at Fort Fetterman and escaped to the Indians, and reported to them he had been at great expense to get permission to trade with them, and after he had got permission it was taken from him, as it was the intention of the whites not to permit Indians to have food and arms; and as soon as they were completely exhausted to massacre all Indians on the plains.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes also claim that Richards told this story to them. Richards is a quarter-breed of Red Cloud's band of Sioux. He is a man of some education, considerable prominence and industry, and a dangerous character to lead a war party. Gov. Campbell believes the Sioux are bent on mischief. It is said they are indignant at the settlement of the Sweetwater country by miners, and at Wind river valley being set off as reservation for the Snakes. Gov. Campbell is in hopes, however, that the Sioux will soon be forced to go into winter quarters and no further trouble will be had with them this season.

FIRE AT FORT SULLY.

A dispatch received at the Indian office from Capt. Geo. L. Randall, commanding at Fort Sully, dated the 17th, says all the annuity goods and clothes for the Indians at the Cheyenne Agency were destroyed by fire that morning.

COLLECTING TAX ON SPIRITS.

Hon. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, intends early next session of Congress to introduce a bill changing the present system of collecting tax on distilled spirits, and levying it entirely upon the [illegible]. He was first to present [illegible] several years [illegible] the Downing [illegible] committee and still [illegible] the [illegible] of the present system [illegible] change in the law is needed. He [illegible] will increase the revenue from this source, remove the temptation to fraud [illegible] by law as it now stands, abolish the onerous regulations of the department on the subject, do away with [illegible] meters, and reduce the force now employed to carry out the law. Mr. Myers will urge these views upon Congress, believing there will be general approval of the principles embodied in the bill.

CHICAGO.

Loss of the Schooner Arrow—Eighteen Lives Lost—A Fearful Gale—Indian Merchants—Fall of a Roof—Another Lake Disaster—Death from Abortion—Weather.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The schooner Arrow, which was driven ashore at Gross Point, about 15 miles north of Chicago, on Tuesday night, during the fierce storm, is a total wreck, and officers and crew, 18 in number, all lost in attempting to reach shore in a life-boat. On Wednesday morning the tug Washington attempted to reach the Arrow, but owing to the furious sea could not do it. Yesterday morning the tug G. W. Wood, with a life-boat, was enabled to reach the schooner. The life-boat was launched and the crew of the Arrow placed in her, with four of the crew of the tug. The life-boat was almost immediately stove to pieces. All the officers, crew of the Arrow and one man from the tug perished. The three other men from the tug were rescued, but almost frozen and [illegible].

The following are the particulars of the loss of the schooner Arrow: She left Muskegan last Friday morning with lumber for Chicago. During the darkness and heavy gale [illegible] day night she was driven ashore [illegible] north of Gross Point. On Wednesday morning word reached the city [illegible] she was lying aground about two hundred yards from the shore, the waves washing over her, and her crew clinging to the rigging. The tug [illegible] was dispatched to her assistance. After getting as near the vessel as possible the tug put out her life-boat [illegible] by [illegible] who [illegible] their best to reach the schooner, but were caught in the breakers, swamped, and driven upon the beach, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] was then [illegible] [illegible] reached the wreck in the night. [illegible] the life-boats was [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] or the schooner [illegible] for their lives [illegible] [illegible] men succeeded in boarding [illegible], one swam to shore, [illegible] other [illegible]. Early Tuesday morning [illegible] the life-boat who [illegible] the schooner, [illegible] [illegible] that during [illegible] the Captain of the Arrow and his six men, becoming [illegible] disabled from long exposure, were washed overboard and drowned. The bodies of six of the drowned men floated ashore yesterday afternoon; three about a mile [illegible] of the wreck, and three at [illegible].

M. Thackersey and F. Jadarjee, two Bombay merchants, who have been in [illegible] since Monday, left to-night at [illegible] for St. Louis and New Orleans, thence through the South to Boston, and [illegible] to Bombay in January. While here they visited, besides other objects of interest, our schools, in which they manifested a deep interest.

About 10 o'clock yesterday the iron roof over the boiler house at Ward's rolling mill fell with a tremendous crash, and doing much damage. The accident was caused by the weight of the snow on the roof. Fortunately the employes were all away spending Thanksgiving, otherwise there might have been a fearful loss of life.

News was received by telegraph this noon that the propeller Thomas A. Scott struck a reef in the straits of Mackinac, on Tuesday night, and wrecked. Her upper works and the deck load are drifting ashore. The presumption is that all on board were saved. The Scott was a new propeller, having been built in Buffalo last spring for J. C. and E. T. Evans, and was commanded by Capt. C. M. Fellows. She had on board 2,000 barrels of flour, 22,000 bushels of wheat and variety merchandise. She cost $85,000, and was insured for $60,000.

Jennie Sturgel, aged 20, from Princeton, Illinois, died at the residence of Mrs. R[illegible], 277 West Randolph, yesterday morning, from the effects of an abortion, produced, it is said, by a Dr McRee.

The storm which commenced here on Tuesday morning, has continued at intervals during the day. It has snowed nearly the entire day, but thawed as fast as it fell. The streets are in a terrible condition. At about 6 P. M. the wind again commenced blowing a gale accompanied by rain.

Official Vote of New York.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Official returns from the whole State show Nelson's majority to be 20,566. The total vote is only 641,196. Republican decrease from last year, 109,078. Democratic decrease, 89,[illegible].

Pere Hyacinthe.

HARDFORD, Nov. 19.—Pere Hyacinthe spent two hours here to-day, visiting places of interest, and left at noon for Boston.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

EGYPT.

THE FLEET AT THE SUEZ CANAL.

ISMALIA, Nov. 18.—There are forty-seven sea-going ships now here, with an average tunnage of 1,000 tuns. The largest vessel of the fleet is a Russian frigate, which draws 17 feet 2 inches water.

THE VISITORS.

The buildings in Ismalia are filled with guests and other visitors, and surrounding plains are covered with tents of natives and tribes, who are assembled in immense numbers.

THE ARABS.

This afternoon an exhibition of evolutions, Arab horsemen and other native sports, on a vast scale, was given. The Empress Eugenie witnessed the entertainment.

A GRAND BALL

is in progress to-night. The lake in front of Ismalia is brilliantly illuminated and is a scene of splendor. M. Lesseps gave a banquet this evening to the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, members of the press, and others.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CANAL.

ISMALIA, Nov. 19.—The fleet of steamships sailed this morning for Suez, the Imperial yacht Aigle, bearing the Empress Eugenie, taking the lead.

ISMALIA, Nov. 19, P. M.—The Inauguration fleet has arrived at the light-house, in the Bitter Lakes, and anchored there for the night. The fleet will reach the Red Sea to-morrow.

SPAIN.

THE DUKE OF GENOA.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The nomination of the Duke of Genoa to the throne has received the support of 151 Deputies to the Cortes.

BISHOP OF HAVANA.

An accusation has been filed in the supreme tribunal of justice against the Bishop of Havana. One charge is that the Bishop attempted to fly to Gibraltar with $100,000; that his destination, though ostensibly Gibraltar, was doubtful.

THE CARLISTS.

Symptoms have appeared of another Carlist rising. The authorities are on their guard.

A PENAL COLONY.

It is reported that the government is considering a proposition to establish a penal colony on one of the Spanish islands in the Pacific. The journals advocate the measure on the ground that the completion of the Pacific railroad will facilitate the commercial relations between Spain and her Pacific possessions, whose resources may be developed by colonization.

PORTO RICO.

The constitution for the Island of Porto Rico has been submitted to the Cortes. [illegible] Porto Rico a province of Spain; [illegible] meetings in the presence of the [illegible] or their representatives, but prohibits the discussion of the question of slavery. Many improvements and reforms are [illegible].

ENGLAND.

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—[illegible] Walter Brown, of Portland, [illegible] Sadler, of London, occurred on the Tyne, at New Castle [illegible]. Brown won by [illegible].

ECONOMY IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The Times calls attention to new regulations made by the American Government in [illegible] the use of coal in the navy, and says they deserve attention in England, as [illegible] expenditure of coal has never been so lavish as that which provoked the interference of the American Navy Department. The American Government [illegible] taking most decisive measures to abate waste. Cruisers are restricted to an allowance of coal, which must not be exceeded. This economy is not without drawbacks. The use of sails, which it requires at times involves expensive rigging and increased crews, but on the whole the saving will be considerable, and this example might be followed here as far as the margin of our practice finds it will permit.

THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill.

FRANCE.

THE THIERS PARTY IN THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—It is rumored to-day that two members of Thiers' party will enter the [illegible] M. Olivier.

A GRAND BANQUET

will be given here in honor of returned French exiles.

EMILE OLIVIER,

whose name has been mentioned in connection [illegible], has had an audience with the Emperor. The [illegible] will have a [illegible] on Sunday [illegible].

AIMS OF THE RADICALS.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—M. Rochefort, one of the [illegible], has written a letter [illegible] programme [illegible] of the party whose labors will [illegible] the present [illegible].

MINISTERIAL CHANGES DENIED.

PARIS, November 19.—[illegible] Journal Officielle [illegible] there is any foundation for the [illegible] of [illegible] changes [illegible].

GERMANY.

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

BREMEN, Nov. 19.—[illegible] of the petroleum [illegible] of this city, Hamburg, Antwerp [illegible] that exporters [illegible] recommenced to [illegible] on their casks [illegible] for two [illegible] New York, Boston, [illegible] points of export in the United States.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—Arrived—Cuba, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 19.—Arrived—Cambria, from New York.

MEMPHIS.

Jeff Davis—The Shooting of Gen. Barry—Shooting Affray at Pine Bluff—Councils of Cherokees and Creeks.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19.—Thanksgiving was generally observed.

A number of citizens called upon Jefferson Davis yesterday evening. He was also serenaded, but declined to speak.

A gentleman who was in Durant, Miss., when Gen. Barry was shot, states that the altercation grew out of Stephens accusing Barry of making an incendiary speech to the negroes for the purpose of inciting them to bloodshed. Barry's wound is not considered serious. Stephens was not arrested at last accounts.

An Avalanche special of the 17th says: Geo. Melver, one the oldest citizens, was shot and killed by S. F. Hall to day. Hall surrendered, but declined to speak.

The Avalanche's special from Pine Bluff, Ark., the 17th, says: George McIver, one of the oldest citizens, was shot and killed by S. F. Hall to day. Hall surrendered himself.

The Van Buren (Ark.) Press correspondent from Fall [illegible], Nov. 3d says the Cherokee Council convened there on the 1st and organized by electing Arcae Craper, President of the Senate, and Stand Whirlwind, Speaker of the Council. The Downing men are greatly in majority. His administration is popular. Much business is before the Council. Acts of great moment will go through this session, among which are acts securing the rights of citizens' estates and property. The Indians are prosperous, feeling more every day the necessity of being united as one nation, and old feuds are dying out. There is great talk about railroads among members of the Council.

The Creek Council adjourned on the 23d, when it was thought some trouble might be stayed, as the landsen broglio has again sprung up threatening mischief. It is thought the Creek government is strong enough to maintain itself against all agitators and disturbers.

NEW YORK.

A Terrible Case in the Toombs Court.

Debauchery, Extortion and Murder.

Something Akin to the Burdell Mystery.

A TERRIBLE CASE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A most terrible case came up before Justice Hogan at the Toombs to-day. A widow named Galler preferred a complaint against a well-known German physician, Dr. Augustus Wedekind, who resides in Orchard street. The widow resides at 185 Clinton street, and is supposed to be in comfortable circumstances. She testified that this physician had during her husband's life attempted to debauch her, and taken improper liberties with her person, and had also extorted money amounting to the sum of one thousand dollars from her under threat that he would prefer a charge against her of having obtained poison from him to kill her husband, now deceased. The Doctor made several counter-charges against the widow Galler, and testified that she had offered him $1,000 to keep quiet in the matter of her husband's death, whom he declared she had poisoned. He acknowledged that he had given her a receipt for $1,000, the receipt being produced in court, but that he had done it merely to secure evidence against her, with the purpose of bringing her to justice for the murder of her husband, and that he had immediately placed the $1,000 note in the hands of the Coroner, who appeared before the magistrate and testified to having received the money from Dr Wedekind for the purpose which the Doctor had indicated as a means of bringing the murderers of Mrs. Galler's husband to justice. The Doctor was remanded for examination, which will take place to-morrow morning, at the Toombs. Both parties are German, and the case has created the greatest excitement in the city. Strange developments may be expected when this case is fully investigated, and already it promises to be something akin to the famous Burdell mystery [illegible] interest.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

An important meeting of ship-builders was held this evening in this city, when the great decline in the ship-building trade was discussed by members of leading firms. Mr. Webb presided and Mr. Westewelt acted as Secretary. Congress was asked to subsidize the leading ship owners of the country so as to enable them to compete with foreign capitalists. Immediate legislation is called for in this report and money appropriated to defray the expenses of two committees of experts charged with collecting all the facts and details required to lay it immediately before Congress upon its assembling and to show the causes and extent of the vast decline in the American commercial marine. Hon. H. C[illegible], member of Congress from the New York district, was present, and approved of the action of the ship builders, and promised the assistance of the New York delegation.

A SOUND CURRENCY.

The popular current is setting in [illegible] every day in favor of a sound currency and gold as the standard for all prices. Mr. Boutwell is contracting the three per cent certificates as they come into his possession, and is using his endeavors to bring down the price of gold. The people, and all except the [illegible] stock-jobbing cliques, want the resumption of specie payments at the earliest possible date.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 126⅝, declined to 126¼ and closed at 3 P. M. at 126⅝. After the board adjourned the quotations were 126⅝ to 126¾ at the close.

THE STOCK MARKET

was firmer, especially in the Vanderbilt stocks, but the extreme high prices were not sustained at the close. The muddle in Vanderbilt stocks still continues as to the different securities created by the consolidation. Operators are cautious in dealing in them, especially in the scrip. The general market was dull.

THE NEW CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The new constitution of the Cuban republic has been published by the Junta. Among its provisions are the following articles: "All the inhabitants of the republic of Cuba are absolutely free; all the citizens are considered as soldiers of the liberating army; the House of Representatives shall not abridge the freedom of religion, nor of the press, nor of public meetings, nor of education, nor of petition, nor any inalienable right of the people." The document is signed by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, President of the Convention, and all the delegates.

ERIE.

[illegible] Barnard has denied the motion to [illegible] in the suit of the Erie Railway Company against Cornelius Vanderbilt for a jury to be tried, and the case has been set down for trial before the special term of the 29th inst.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

The investigations of the drawback [illegible] were continued [illegible] before Commissioner Osborn, evidence [illegible] in the cases of [illegible] and [illegible]. It was shown that the latter was virtually the draft of B. M. Johnson & Co., and [illegible] Caswell, who [illegible] to the [illegible], had been [illegible] to [illegible] one [illegible] to perpetrate frauds. [illegible], who was a witness, was [illegible] when shown a check by the District Attorney for [illegible] dollars, payable to Johnson or the firm of Mallory, and said he knew nothing of the check. The case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

THE LOTTERY SWINDLE.

Since the seizure of the main office and headquarters at 294 Bowery, of [illegible] Wood and others, the books of [illegible] the [illegible] partners backed up were [illegible] the various policy shops and have been thoroughly examined. It is reported by Detective [illegible] Hunt, through whose efforts the seizure was made, that deficiencies in the payment of the first five per cent. tax in gross receipts of the offices, backed by Wood and his partners, will amount to nearly $100,000.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Mr. Berher, in his thanksgiving sermon said he believed emphatically in increasing to the fullest extent the efficiency of public schools. Those schools must not only be the common, free and superior, but must be better than the private schools. In nothing could the public afford to be less penurious. The best teachers must be secured, and receive adequate compensation for their services. The common schools should not be sectarian. He could not force the hearing of the reading of the Bible on a Jew in the public schools. It was the lack of toleration, it should be remembered, that drove the Puritan fathers to this continent.

COAL.

An immense amount of Pennsylvania coal is known to be moving over the Erie road to market, and there is every indication of a speedy decline in the price of anthracite.

FIRE.

The extensive barns of Polander Button, on Putnam's Hills, Greenwich, Conn., were burned by an incendiary fire this morning. The loss exceeds the insurance $10,000.

THE TWIGGS TREASURE.

The Sun to-morrow will contain the following, understood to be on authority: "The Twiggs swords, for which General Butler has been sued by a young woman, who is a niece of Gen. Twiggs, were, in 1862, sent to officers of the United States and are now in the treasury. The silver plate mentioned as appropriated by Gen. Butler was turned over to a quartermaster and sold under Gen. Banks' administration, and the money has gone into the treasury of the United States. General Butler was applied to to use his influence to have Twiggs sword returned, and was told he would be sued if he did'nt. He refused to interfere. The suit is brought and published for political effect. The whole story in regard to the swords is told in "Parton's New Orleans," page 437. The swords and box of silver were found under the wing of a house. The woman was asserted at the time to be Twiggs' mistress.

ALABAMA.

Legislative Proceedings — The State Fair.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 19.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced by the Senator from Selma to vacate the municipal offices in Mobile. It authorizes the Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House and Attorney General, to appoint the Mayor and Aldermen, to hold office for five years.

The Senator from Mobile denounced the bill and said that Mobile asked no such legislation.

Resolutions were offered and referred to abolish the Board of School Commissioners. This Board has full legislative authority.

In the House a committee was appointed to confer with certain railroad presidents in reference to freight charges; that there was discrimination against citizens of the State, and a bill was introduced to allow State indorsements of bonds of the Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad.

Rained hard all day, and the river is rising rapidly.

The entries for the State Fair are numerous from every State in the Union. The indications are that there will be a very large attendance.

Walking Match.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The hundred mile walking contest terminated last night between Dinsmore, Daniels, Addy, McCann, Gibbon and Taylor. Oday completed his hundred miles in 23 hours and 20 minutes; Taylor, 24 hours and 18 minutes. Dinsmore, who came in third, was in the best condition of the three.

A Railroad Victim.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Birdsie Curtise, who was injured by the accident on the Harlem railroad, near Boston Corners on Wednesday, died yesterday. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict exonerating the railroad company and its employes from blame in the matter.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE EVENING EXPRESS, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1869.

No new features have appeared to-day in financial circles. An active demand for currency continues, and is met as rapidly as the resources of our banks will permit. The rates of interest remain unchanged, and vary from 9@12 per cent. between banking houses, while in the outside market 15 per cent. is often reached.

EXCHANGE—Is firm and in good demand at 1-10 discount buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

The offerings of gold in this market continue in limited quantities, but the demand is active and full rates are paid. The New York market opened to-day at 126⅝.

The market to-day is more favorable for outdoor business, it being cloudy and wanting an effort to snow.

But few important changes have occurred in the general market, and a firm feeling is reported in [illegible] articles.

[illegible] from all directions continue [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—12 M.

GOLD—[illegible].
COTTON—[illegible], with more sellers than buyers; ordinary, 2[illegible]; good ordinary, 2[illegible]; low middling, 2[illegible]; middling, 25[illegible]; good middling, 2[illegible]; Mobile, [illegible]; Orleans, 2[illegible].
DRY GOODS—Quiet and weak; Hope, 14[illegible].
SUGAR—[illegible] Cuba, 1[illegible]; Porto Rico, 1[illegible]; refined soft, [illegible]; hard, 1[illegible].
COFFEE—Quiet and steady, at 1[illegible] in gold.
LINSEED OIL—Unchanged, [illegible].
PETROLEUM—Unchanged.
FLOUR—Market irregular; prices nominal.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn quiet but steady; small sales at $1 0[illegible]. Oats firmer at [illegible].
WHISKY—Quiet but firm.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet but firm at $[illegible]; lard quiet but steady.
RECEIPTS—Flour 31,000 bbls, wheat 77,000 bushels, corn 20,[illegible] bushels, oats [illegible] bushels.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.

[illegible]

AYER'S

Hair Vigor,

For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy luster and a grateful perfume.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical & Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1 00.

SOLD BY

E. WILDER & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AND DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

River News.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 20.

United States, Cin.	Ben Franklin, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Mad.	Morning Star, Hen.
Champion, Cin.	

DEPARTURES—Nov. 20.

United States, Cin.	Ben Franklin, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Mad.	Morning Star, Hen.
Champion, St. Louis.	Evansville, Green river.

THE RIVER is swelling slowly, with good prospect of a [illegible]. There are now 3 feet [illegible] in the canal. At Pittsburg yesterday [illegible] and a last accounts [illegible] swelling, with 2 feet 9 inches [illegible], and in the Allegheny [illegible]. At Cincinnati the Ohio has risen 4 [illegible] in [illegible] 24 hours, now 6 feet 5 inches [illegible].

The express line packet Champion left at 12 o'clock [illegible] St. Louis, with quite a [illegible] load of freight [illegible].

The Morning Star goes to Henderson and Evansville [illegible] 5 o'clock. Her accommodations [illegible].

The Leonora No. 2 was raising steam for Madison at [illegible].

The little Evansville takes the place of the Falls City, and [illegible] Green river.

The Umpire will be at the wharf Monday.

River Telegrams.

Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.—[illegible] Monongahela [illegible] and stationary at [illegible]. The [illegible].

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19 M.—The river has risen 4 inches; 6 feet 5 inches [illegible]. Weather [illegible].

NASHVILLE, Nov. 19.—[illegible] with 20 inches on Harpeth shoals.

[illegible], Nov. 19.—[illegible] New Orleans to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; [illegible], 2 A. M.; [illegible]. Louis, 6 A. M.; [illegible], 10 A. M.; Olive Branch, St. Louis [illegible], noon; [illegible], St. Louis to [illegible], 4 P. M.; Celestian, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; [illegible], St. Louis to [illegible]. River rose 2 inches.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19.—Weather [illegible] and cool. Arrived—[illegible] Kenney, Decatur, New Orleans; [illegible]; Regulator, Arkansas river. [illegible] left here Wednesday for New Orleans, [illegible] aground at Horn Lake. She is [illegible] condition. The Pauline Carroll is [illegible] at Island 31, and the [illegible] 32.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Arrived—[illegible] Memphis, from Memphis; [illegible], Harry Johnson, from Keokuk; [illegible] City; [illegible] from Vicksburg; [illegible], Nile, Glasgow, General [illegible], Bayard, Louisiana, Rob Roy, [illegible], from Hannibal; [illegible], from St. Paul. Departed—[illegible] for New Orleans; Victory, [illegible] Johnson, for Keokuk; [illegible], Glasgow and [illegible], for [illegible]; Keokuk; [illegible]; Bayard, Louisiana. [illegible]. River fallen 6 inches. Weather [illegible]. Mercury below freezing point all day.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—[illegible] drizzling at [illegible] all day. [illegible] Paul [illegible] [illegible], for Arkansas river. [illegible] prospects.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—[illegible].

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ERIE [illegible].

[illegible]

CONSOLIDATION.

[illegible]

LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD [illegible].

[illegible]

STRIKE OF BRAKEMEN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 19.—The [illegible] brakemen on the [illegible] to-day be[illegible] [illegible]

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

[illegible]day [illegible] 12 M.

GALT HOUSE.

[illegible]

WILLARD HOTEL.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

[illegible]

NATIONAL HOTEL.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

J B Barclay, Ky · T A Ryster, Lexington · J L [illegible], Ky · C J H C Dunlap, Ky · R S Wilson, Ky · C Cobb, city · G W Cooper, city · A C Bennett, Tenn · J R [illegible], Ky · [illegible] · J [illegible] Last, Ky · A Chambers, Iowa · Robt [illegible], Ohio · Jn H [illegible], Ky · H C Pitts, city · A R [illegible], Covington · H [illegible], Ky · W O [illegible], Al · W J [illegible], Ind · H W [illegible], Albany · [illegible] Ohio · Miss Z L[illegible], Ky · [illegible] and wife, Ohio · L D [illegible], Iowa · W [illegible], city · J C D[illegible], N. Y.

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